FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER ON OAS MEETING, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

UNO Petitions Quinonez

PA121855 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 63

[31 October 1986 paid advertisement addressed to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita, president of the 16th OAS Regular Assembly, by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO]

[Text] Most Excellent Mr Mario Quinonez Amezquita

Foreign minister of Guatemala and president of the OAS 16th Regular Assembly

Guatemala City

Mr Minister:

The Nicaraguan conflict has worsened since the 15th OAS Assembly was held. More importantly, human lives have been lost, there has been more structural damage, and all traces of freedom of the press and other human rights, which are the core of the OAS Charter and the inter-American system, have disappeared. The Republic of Nicaragua is beset by and subjected to the cruelest of dictatorships, as few seen on the American continent.

Based on humanitarian reasons and mainly to ease the suffering experienced by the Nicaraguan people, we make a call, through Your Excellency, to the solidarity of delegations of member states participating in the 16th regular assembly. We urge them to review ways to solve this serious problem that is also affecting the Central American isthmus and threatening continental peace.

On various occasions, we have publicly expressed to the OAS, the states that make up the Contadora Group, and the Lima Support Group that the root of the conflict is internal in nature, that the cause of the conflict is the existence in Nicaragua of a totalitarian, expansionist, and aggressive regime. We have also said that that regime violated its commitments with the OAS during the 17th consultation meeting, that this regime openly opposes the OAS Charter and the principles of representative democracy, which are the basis of continental solidarity.

We have confirmed that the foreign ministers of our brother countries of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica supported our view in their speeches during the 41st UN regular session. Those countries agreed that the absence of democracy in Nicaragua has generated a conflict that is bringing about great tension in Central America.

We have also repeatedly expressed our support for a peaceful solution to the conflict. We agree with the positions adopted by democratic Central American countries within the framework of the Contadora negotiating process, especially their proposal for a global, simultaneous, and verifiable solution that pays special attention to the aspects of internal reconciliation and democratization. We fully support the view of Central American brothers that solutions to the conflict must come from countries directly affected by the crisis. We maintain that Contadora cannot replace Central American formulas but it can try to conciliate existing positions.

The Nicaraguan democratic resistance, which we are honored to represent, has made specific proposals in keeping with the spirit of internal reconciliation advocated by Contadora.

To mention only the most recent ones, we pointed out that such proposals should be based on the points suggested by the internal opposition of Nicaragua this year, including the official participation of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, a cease-fire, and other measures mentioned in our message to the presidents who met in Esquipulas.

Most Excellent Sir, we are concerned over the continuation of the painful civil war in Nicaragua. We are concerned that American solidarity is slow in demanding that our country respect human rights and establish democracy in keeping with the OAS Charter. We are also concerned that the Contadora Group is not taking into consideration the suggestions by the Nicaraguan democratic resistance, which would be in keeping with the group's efforts to bring about national reconciliation.

On occasion of the 16th regular assembly, which by happy coincidence is taking place in the brother country of Guatemala, we reaffirm to you, Mr Minister, the principles expressed to the Central American heads of state in Esquipulas on 25 May 1986 regarding proposals to begin a process to achieve a peaceful solution to the civil war in Nicaragua. Please convey these proposals to the delegates of the assembly, together with this message, if you deem it appropriate to do so.

In thanking you for your attention, we seize this opportunity to reaffirm our highest and distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Adolfo Calero, Arturo J. Cruz, and Alfonso Robelo

Tinoco Alleges 'Boycott'

PA140044 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco today accused the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers of boycotting the meeting convoked by the Contadora Group to seek a peaceful solution to the Central American problem. Tinoco said the boycott carried out by those foreign ministers was due to pressure from the U.S. Government. "In reality, the Contadora Group is an obstacle for the United States in its aggressive policy against Nicaragua," he added.

Tinoco said that those three Central American governments comprise the so-called "Tegucigalpa Bloc," which obeys U.S. Government guidelines against Nicaragua. He said the fact the meeting was foiled does not mean the Contadora Group's peace efforts have failed, but that "those countries yielded to U.S. pressure, thus opening the possibility for war."

Asked what factor could help in achieving progress in the Central American peace efforts, Tinoco said "it is necessary for the United States to change its policy toward the region." Tinoco added: "Contadora has not died, it is being blocked by the U.S. Government's warmongering policy."

Tinoco was also asked about a statement made by the Guatemalan MLN claiming that the OAS should consider the Sandinist regime as "communist." Tinoco said that request reflects positions not historically accurate. He added that those thoughts are destined to be considered garbage because "the Central American people are aware of reality."

Herrenberg Cites Democracy Hurdles

FL141427 Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, Guatemala, Nov 13, CANA -- Suriname says its efforts to democratise the Dutch-speaking South American state, where soldiers seized power in a 1980 coup, are being hampered by a foreign-supported wave of terror.

The current situation was outlined by Suriname Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg at the 16th Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) here yesterday. Herrenberg cited terrorism, the financial crisis facing the region, and the decision by the Dutch Government to unilaterally suspend the treaty on development cooperation between Suriname and the Netherlands as the major obstacles to democracy in his Dutch-speaking South American country.

The process of democratisation, which is being carried out with enthusiasm by all parties concerned, is hampered, however, by terrorist activities organised and financed by foreign interests, aided by collaborators in Suriname and foreign mercenaries, Herrenberg told the meeting.

The first group, he said, is headed by an ex-soldier, wanted by the local police authorities in connection with criminal activities, including armed bank robbery, sexual assault, and burglary. The minister said the group's kidnapping of civilians was on the increase and the dissidents had recently seized two aircrafts and burnt one of the most important economic centres of the east Suriname region. It resulted in the total destruction of one of the most recent development projects of the Suriname Government at the cost of tens of million U.S. dollars, made hundreds homeless, and wiped out thousands of jobs. Various villages in this area are now deprived of medical and social facilities, Herrenberg stated.

Recently a heavily armed group was arrested by police authorities in the U.S. as they were leaving for Suriname with the intention to overthrow the government. From the interrogation and various related reports, it has emerged that these activities have been financed by foreigners, Herrenberg said. As a result of this crisis, the foreign minister said, limited resources have had to be used for national defence and the development process has suffered. This, he said, was detrimental to the national interest.

Herrenberg spoke of Suriname's plans to submit a draft of a constitution to the people in a referendum in the continuing move towards a return to democracy. One of the most important developments which took place in Suriname last year is the conclusion of an agreement with the major political parties, Herrenberg said. This, he said, meant that the major political parties were now working together with the revolutionary movement, the trade unions, and the business community in order to establish genuine democracy.

The political parties were now participating in both the Supreme Policy Council and the Council of Ministers, the minister told the OAS meeting. ...The agreement signed by the leader of the revolutionary movement and chief of the Armed Forces on the one hand, and the leaders of those political parties on the other hand, provides for the preparation of a draft-constitution.

This draft constitution will outline the authority of the main organs of the state, as well as the fundamental rights of our citizens, the minister stated. Herrenberg gave November 25 as the date set for submission of proposals for the structuring of the politico-administrative order. The draft constitution will then be submitted to the National Assembly and, if approved, will be passed on to the government which will then hold a referendum on it.

The minister called for the Caribbean to be declared a zone of peace. ... The Caribbean region is mainly composed of small states which are highly vulnerable to economic and military threats. Bearing in mind that those states are an integral part of our international political system, it is beyond any doubt that they are entitled to protection against economic and military threats. Therefore, the Caribbean should be demilitarised and proclaimed a peace zone, he declared.

Suriname also proclaimed its solidarity with other OAS member nations in their stand against drug-trafficking and in support of the Inter-American Drug Control Commission as well as the Contadora peace process.

Resolution Protests Oil Taxes

PA140403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Nov (AFP) -- A draft resolution expressing "deep concern" over the adoption of a tax on oil imports to the United States was approved today with the favorable vote of all of Latin America and the Caribbean and the United States' abstention.

The United States requested on Wednesday that the vote on the draft resolution be postponed for 24 hours.

The draft resolution, which must be presented to the General Assembly plenary meeting, states "its deep concern because the United States has resorted to fiscal measures affecting the Latin American and Caribbean exports to that market, and due to the different treatment that these measures give to the foreign suppliers as opposed to domestic suppliers."

The document also calls for a special meeting of the Special Consultation and Negotiation Commission (CECON) during the first half of 1987 to analyze "the scope and repercussions of the fiscal measures adopted by the United States concerning the access and competitiveness of regional oil exports to the U.S. market, as well as their compatibility with bilateral and multilateral pledges assumed by that country."

The countries affected by the U.S. tax are Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Trinidad-Tobago. Their economies are already weakened by the drop in oil prices and the magnitude of their foreign debt.

Villagran Views Peace Process

PA142205 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Dialogue to resolve the Central American crisis remained stalled today. Worse yet, mistrust and resentment increased with the introduction of a draft resolution that already had Guatemala's and Nicaragua's support, but had not been discussed with the Honduran, Salvadoran, or Costa Rican delegations, according to remarks before the regular assembly by [Honduran] Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran De Leon took the floor to give Guatemala's position on the turn the discussion on Central America took.

[Begin Villagran recording] Guatemala reaffirms its decision not to be a part of any negotiating bloc. However, it cannot conceal its concern over the fact that the democratic vitality that has taken strength in Latin America is not seen in each and every one of the Central American countries. Guatemala continues to be willing to contribute in any way possible to a successful continuation of the Contadora process and to attain good conditions for dialogue and negotiation. My country contributes with tangible actions that support the neutrality policy. It does not participate in an arms race. We do not give direct or indirect support to irregular forces fighting to destabilize sister nations. We are advancing an internal process of national reconciliation through free elections and democratic institutions. These are specific factors stated in the Document of Objectives.

Today the Guatemalan Congress issued a resolution in support of the neutrality policy and the Contadora efforts. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Lopez Contreras spoke again to reject various points made by Nicaraguan Deputy Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

[Begin Lopez Contreras recording] I want to stress that it is most inappropriate for the representative of a country whose government does not control its territory and country to criticize Honduras. I believe that the new Nicaragua to which the representative of the Sandinist government has referred is a country that belongs to someone else, in which the military and political bloc to which he made a deliberately abstract reference exerts absolute power and domination. To a large extent, the Central American crisis is the result of the political and military alignment of the Sandinist government with the Soviet bloc. It is not Nicaragua nor the Nicaraguan Government per se that represents a threat and danger to Central America and the hemisphere. It is the backdrop behind. It is not an ideology. It is ideology united with the material capacity to destabilize and overthrow governments. That is what is at stake, that is what represents a threat to the Central American democracies.

The situation of the current armed opposition is very similar to that of the Sandinist government when it was in the armed opposition in 1978 and 1979, and made use of the territories of the neighboring countries. The arguments by the current Sandinist government are very similar to the arguments of the Nicaraguan Government in 1979, of the Somoza government. [end recording]

Dominica's Baron Comments

FL141957 Bridgetown CANA in English 1637 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, Nov 14, CANA -- Dominica, in an intervention at the general Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) taking place here, has raised concern about the regional economic crisis, human rights, and the drug trafficking scourge.

Roseau's Ambassador to the OAS Franklin Baron deplored international handling of the region's debt problem.

Too often...our creditors try to force upon us measures which would create social problems, untold suffering to our poorer masses, and open the gates of our countries to the Trojan horse, he said.

We must realise that while some of the less developed among us are loudly knocking at the door of the developed countries, here are many among us who would seek within our region for an economic helping hand, be it by way of trade and technical or other aid. The chain cannot be strong if strong links are made sturdier without at the same time doing something about the strengthening of the weaker links, he added.

Concerning the hemisphere's human rights record, Baron called for improvement.

It behooves us to do something about it. It is a sad reflection on us if we were to attempt to sweep the issue under the carpet and hope no one will notice or pass unending or unused resolutions.

Dominica strongly supported the regional war on drugs and asked for greater recognition of the Caribbean states as part of the wider region.

My country would be happier if in reference to the region, recognition by a reference to Latin America should always in appropriate circumstances be accompanied by the words, and the Caribbean, he said.

St Lucia's Edmunds Speaks

FL142006 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, Nov 14, CANA -- St Lucia has called on the Organisation of American States (OAS) to pay greater attention to the needs of its Caribbean members.

Ambassador Joseph Edmunds, in a statement to the General Assembly taking place here, registered disappointment at the attitude of some OAS member countries in this regard.

St Lucia joined the OAS in 1979 with the firm belief that we were becoming members of an organization that emphasized cooperation among its members and the need to show a common front in combating problems, Edmunds said.

But it would appear...that these sentiments of goodwill, solidarity, cooperation may become just words in the Charter of this organization, he added.

...There appears to be surfacing what appears to be a move by some countries to disregard Article 33 which states that resources made available for cooperation should be provided in support of the national and multinational programme and efforts undertaken to meet the needs of the assisted country, giving special attention to the relatively less-developed countries.

Our small island states must be given special attention and not be guaged in terms of financial contribution versus services received, the St Lucian envoy said.

Edmunds, in his address, also looked at the relationship between poverty and social instability.

We live in an interdependent world and the more developed countries must work hand in hand with the less developed ones. By so doing, we can avert social disorders which usually have their roots in economic imbalances, he said.

....Our region of 31 nations is rich in untapped natural and human resources and yet we suffer from want and poverty in so many areas...

Our organisation through its different organs must face the challenges of our times and narrow the gaps that presently exist between and within our countries, so that we may achieve...true economic and social freedom and integration of the region as a whole, he said.

Quinonez Concedes Rights Abuses

PA150100 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 14 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita agreed yesterday that there are still some violations of human rights in this country, as stated in the annual report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, CIDH, of the OAS. "Actually, we have never said that these violations have ended in Guatemala," he pointed out.

However, he told the reporters it is necessary "to report on the positive aspects of a government also." He pointed out that the report is very objective regarding Guatemala, because it points out that "during the current administration, the situation has noticeably improved."

As for the recommendation made by the CIDH to the Guatemalan Government "to investigate the cases of the missing persons, violations of human rights during past regimes, and to punish the responsible persons with the full force of the law," Quinonez said that this "is a very important opinion that must be taken into consideration."

DIPLOMACY ON FALKLANDS INCLUDES NOTES TO UK, UN

Text of Note to Great Britain

PY171812 Beunos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1734 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentina today proposed to Great Britain comprehensive negotiations starting with an open dialogue within the framework of UN resolutions to seek a solution to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. This was accomplished through a note delivered by the Brazilian Embassy to the London government. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at 1515 GMT on 17 November reports that "the Argentine Government today sent a note to Margaret Thatcher's administration through the Swiss Embassy".] Herewith is full text of the note:

Declaration of the Argentine Government

The Argentine Government, reaffirming:

Its peaceful intentions;
Its respect for International Law;
Its support for the efforts of the United Nations in the quest for peaceful solutions to disagreements between nations;
Its full willingness to actively contribute to the protection of natural resources and of the maritime environment, taking into account:

That the need to strengthen peace among nations calls for imagination, effort, and will;

That the declaration, which the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland issued on 29 October this year, reveals that Britain seeks to exercise sovereign rights over maritime areas -- as a result of its occupation of the territory of the Malvinas Islands -- and that the main issue in the controversy with Argentina is the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands;

That, therefore, the British declaration shows that no partial aspect of the issue can be resolved while ignoring the basic problem that keeps the two countries apart;

That the solution to problems related to the preservation of resources and protection of the maritime environment is a legitimate concern of all nations and that Argentina shares this concern;

That the need to preserve natural resources and protect the environment must not be used as a means to set precedents related to the sovereignty dispute;

That despite repeated calls from the international community urging comprehensive negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain, that would exclude no issues, no such negotiations have yet started;

That the lack of negotiations not only keeps the dispute alive but also gives rise to more issues for tension and conflicts, proof of which is the British declaration dated 29 October 1986.

That the Argentine Government has repeatedly stated its willingness to begin these negotiations in keeping with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly without there being any legal prerequisite for doing so because at the time the parties did not formally declare hostilities;

That in order to attain peace, compliance with international law, international cooperation, the preservation of resources, and the protection of the environment, it is necessary to take steps, above and beyond international legal obligations, which will be capable of creating an atmosphere of trust which would allow negotiations to begin;

Therefore it states its predisposition to:

1. Begin overall negotiations with the United Kingdom in keeping with the resolution 40/21 of the United Nations General Assembly;
2. Begin, as an introductory and preparatory step toward these negotiations, an open dialogue with the United Kingdom aimed at establishing the conditions of trust necessary for successfully engaging in these negotiations, and for setting up their agenda.
3. Pave the way for the beginning of negotiations through a declaration which -- despite being juridically unnecessary -- would establish in due time the formal cessation of hostilities, as part of a process aimed at clearing away the consequences of the conflict, a process which should do away with the so-called military protection zone of 150 miles;
4. Resolve, as always advocated, by negotiations, and in keeping with resolution 40/21 of the United Nations General Assembly, all the problems between the two parties, in addition to the sovereignty dispute, namely: the clearing away of the consequences of the conflict in the areas of trade, consular and diplomatic relations, transport and communications, and when appropriate, the protection of fishing resources. All this should be accomplished with the help of the UN secretary general;
5. Analyze within the framework of talks and subsequent negotiations all possible approaches for a solution to the dispute that would give special attention to measures capable of promoting trust among the inhabitants of the islands with the help of the UN secretary general.

The implementation of this proposal depends only upon the willingness of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Argentine Government firmly believes that on 24 November, when the UN General Assembly begins discussing the Malvinas issue, the two parties will be able to show to the world at large that reason, imagination and will can build peace.

Buenos Aires, 17 November 1986.

UK 'Ad Interim' Restriction

PY142144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1959 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] London, 14 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) -- Great Britain today remarked that the 150-mile "fishing protection zone" around the Malvinas is "an ad interim measure" (provisional) adopted to counter the growing exploitation of the zone's fishing resources.

From the beginning, we preferred a multilateral agreement solution, British Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Tin Renton said in the House of Commons today. We have adopted this solution mainly because of Argentina's initiative.

However, we will not give up our attempts to reach a solution, Renton said. He added that, in order to attain such objectives, contacts are being prepared with Brazil to examine regional points of view. The British Government wishes to establish more normal relations with Buenos Aires as soon as the Argentine Government decides to negotiate on this basis (that is, without [?demanding] the discussion of the Islands' sovereignty as a previous condition), Under Secretary Renton stated. [sentence as received]

Ministry Denies UK Rumors

PY142334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2238 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry through an official spokesman has stated that so far the rumors about a British proposal made through the Brasilian Embassy in London to discuss the fishing issue in the southwestern Atlantic are inaccurate.

According to the report disseminated today by two international press agencies, the Foreign Ministry has allegedly received a British proposal to discuss the subject of the preservation of the fish resources in the South Atlantic. Such a proposal would mean a return to the British policy as it was before 29 October. It would mean that Argentina and the United Kingdom, whose fishing fleets operate in the zone, would take part in the discussions. As Caputo stated in addressing the OAS Supreme Council on 10 November, Argentina will not agree to discuss any subject that does not include the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Government Submits UN Proposal

PY172251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] New York, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Argentina today submitted to the United Nations a proposal to start comprehensive negotiations with Great Britain with the assistance of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

A few hours after the release in Buenos Aires of the Argentine proposal, the Argentine delegation officially submitted it to the United Nations, which will be called upon to assist the two parties if Great Britain accepts the proposal. [passage omitted] The UN General Assembly will debate the Malvinas issue on Monday, 24 November.

Terrorist Commando Vows War

PY171828 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1538 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (EFE) -- The General Martin Guemes Terrorist Commando [Comando Terrorista General Martin Guemes] today announced that "on 20 November, the day of the Argentina national sovereignty, we will begin a guerrilla war against the British Empire, its subordinates, and military, commercial, and cultural interests."

In a note delivered to EFE and several Argentine news media today, the Martin Guemes Terrorist Commando announced that "military action will be extended to the national territory and international space, and will include the allies and members of the British Empire."

In a "statement to the people of Argentina and of Latin America as a whole," the previously unknown terrorist group reported that "the commando will be grouped in different cells and that the tactics to be used will be of continuous harrassment," and that it will not make any distinction between "civilian or military objectives."

The Martin Guemes Terrorist Commando concluded by saying that "all British property, enterprises, institutes, ground, maritime, or air vehicles are military objectives and as such must be destroyed." Martin Guemes was one of the heroes of the Argentine independence, famous for his guerrilla war against the Spanish Army in the 19th century.

Fishing Accords; Shultz Warning

PY151649 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Fishing agreements with Spain, Poland, and Japan were expected to be signed within the next 90 days and to be ratified during the extraordinary sessions of Congress, radical Senators Humberto Sigal and Faustino Mazzucco said here yesterday.

The senators said talks on the agreements, to be drawn up on the basis of similar agreements signed earlier this year with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, were well advanced and would require the foreign vessels to respect Argentina's sovereignty in the South Atlantic.

Sigal, chairman of the Senate's energy committee, said the foreign vessels would be banned from fishing prawns, crawfish, squid, and hake, adding that their catches could only include the surplus of fish not caught previously by Argentine vessels and be confined to a quota established by the agriculture department.

The foreign vessels would have to unload their catches in Argentine ports and 10 percent of their crew would have to be of Argentine nationality, Sigal said.

The contracts would have a duration of two years and be indefinitely renewable by the mere presentation of a statement of intent to the agriculture department, the Cordoba senator added.

Mazzucco, chairman of the Upper House agriculture committee, said no concessions would be made to the foreign fleets just as none had been made to the Soviet and Bulgarian fleets. Controls of their activities would be in the hands of Argentine authorities, he added.

The Rio Negro senator said the activities of the foreign fleets would pour 15 million dollars per annum into Patagonian ports where the vessels would have to buy fuel, clothes, and food.

Vice-President Victor Martinez said the agreements with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, already passed by the Senate, would be debated in the Lower House during the coming extraordinary sessions.

Following a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin to discuss the President's forthcoming private tour of the United States and his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Martinez said the government wanted to have all such agreements approved by Congress as soon as possible.

The vice-president said recent statements by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Argentina should be careful in its relations with countries in the Soviet bloc and Cuba should not be taken as a warning.

"The United States maintains relations with countries in the Soviet bloc, and nobody tells them to be careful what they do and what they don't do," Martinez pointed out.

Envoy in Algeria Reviews Issue

PY142019 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Argentine Ambassador Juan Carlos Gimenez Merlo last night arrived in Algiers to hold talks with high-ranking officials of the Algerian Foreign Ministry concerning the situation prompted by Great Britain in the Malvinas Islands.

The visit of the Argentine envoy is taking place within the context of political dialogue between Buenos Aires and Algiers, which has been strengthened following the official visit President Chadli Bendjedid recently made to Argentina.

Algeria has condemned the attitude of the British cabinet, which decreed the extension of the exclusive economic zone around the Malvinas Islands.

This visit follows the position of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, which has explained to the whole world the truth concerning the Malvinas Islands conflict.

Minister on Caputo 'Offensive'

PY171753 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1610 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (NA) -- Education and Justice Minister Julio Rajneri today denied that he is heading an "offensive" within the executive branch against the foreign policy on the Malvinas issue implemented by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Rajneri made this statement in reply to press reports naming him as the main opponent to the foreign policies implemented by the Foreign Ministry in the international meetings where the South Atlantic conflict is being debated.

Rajneri denied the press reports just before opening the seminar "New Approach on Expenditures for Education" and "Financing of the Arts" in the White Hall of the Education Ministry.

PAZ ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF SALAZAR'S MURDER

PY180020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Santa Cruz Prefect Roberto Roca Iriarte reported today in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz, that President Victor Paz Estenssoro has instructed three military officers, whose identities were not disclosed, to undertake an investigation of the assassination of Deputy Edmundo Salazar. The Santa Cruz prefect said this decision shows the president's willingness to solve the crime, perpetrated on 10 November, that has shocked the community.

Salazar was machine-gunned in the door of his home by two youths who are allegedly linked to drug trafficking. These youths have not been identified, and they are still at large. Salazar was a member of the congressional commission that investigated the Huanchaca case. [passage omitted]

Santa Cruz Prefect Roca Iriarte reported that architect Fernando Rocabado was wounded last night in Santa Cruz for violating the midnight curfew in Santa Cruz. The curfew was implemented to help solve the assassination of Deputy Salazar.

MINERS DEMONSTRATE; LECHIN CRITICIZES PAZ

PY132252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1649 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Bolivian mineworkers today blocked Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue, this city's main street, to protest the government's lack of attention to their economic and social problems.

Mining and Metallurgy Minister Jaime Villalobos was supposed to meet today with the miners, within the framework of a round of talks that started yesterday, to try to solve the conflict that has worsened with the arrival of the miners' wives and children from the mining camps.

Nearly 1,000 mineworkers are in La Paz to demand labor, food, and medicine for the mining grocery stores. The mineworkers last week began holding marches and protest demonstrations on the streets of La Paz. Mining labor union sources have reported that several workers were injured yesterday during a clash between mineworkers and police after a march.

Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo today harshly criticized the government and said President Victor Paz Estenssoro does not listen to the mineworkers' complaints. "We miners overthrew President Paz once, and he is taking revenge on us. However, when the protest grows, there will be no way to stop it," Lechin said, visibly enraged by the absence of the mining minister at today's meeting. Lechin said the government is not interested in establishing a dialogue with the workers because the government wants the state mining companies to disappear. Lechin said the government has offered $150 million in aid to reactivate the mining private sector and has offered nothing to the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, the main state mining company.

Ministers Meet Mineworkers

PY150150 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Minister of Mining and Metallurgy Jaime Villalobos and Minister of Labor and Labor Development Walter Rios this afternoon met with leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] mineworkers, and grassroots delegates of the Catavi, Siglo Veinte, and Corocoro Districts.

Because the government representativess and the mineworkers hold differnet positions it is difficult for them to solve the problems affecting the mineworkers of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia.

It is appropriate to recall that more than 1,500 workers of the nationalized mines are at Government House demanding the government preserve their jobs, pay benefits to reinstated workers, and employ the jobless and their families in other regions of the country that might offer new possibilities. The possibility of laying off thousands of Comibol workers was also discussed. This is one of the most serious problems in the mining districts of Catavi and Siglo Veinte, where the activities have been virtually paralyzed.

The mineworkers in La Paz have stated that the managers of those enterprises will not allow them to continue with their jobs and that the grocery stores are empty. The miners and their families must survive on a daily wage of 2 million pesos. This problem is still being discussed in government circles.

Villalobos To Convey Proposal

PY150141 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Mining and Metallurgy Jaime Villalobos has promised to submit to the government economic team on 15 November the request made by grassroots delegates of the Catavi and Siglo Veinte mines for severence pay of 1.5 billion Bolivian pesos for each year of seniority.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting, attended by the mining minister, the under secretaries, and authorities of Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia], the leaders of the Miners' Federation and the Bolivian Labor Federation, and grassroots delegates of the miners in La Paz, only one concrete agreement was reached regarding the payment of subsidies to the reinstated workers. The initial proposal made by the government, which was represented by the mining minister, remained unchanged. However, the possibility of bringing the miners' proposal before the economic team was left open. [passage omitted]

BANZER'S PARTY EXPELS PROMINENT POLITICIAN

PY171804 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Eudoro Galindo, second in the hierarchy of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) and its candidate for the vice presidency in the 1985 elections, has been expelled from the party, the ADN Executive Committee reported here today. The head of the ADN, former Bolivian President (1971-1978) Hugo Banzer Suarez, signed the resolution which states that Galindo has violated party discipline and has been tried by the party leaders.

Eudoro Galindo has strongly criticized the open ADN policy of alliance with the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the subordination of the party to the government. Galindo is supported by Deputy Jose Blechner form Cochabamba and other local sections of the ADN.

Galindo denounced the existence of a Banzerist sector within the ADN that has led the party along a conciliation line with the MNR, thus losing the identity which made the ADN the strongest electoral force in the elections of July 1985.

SARNEY DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, ECONOMY, DEBT

PM171110 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview with President Jose Sarney by Irene Jarry in Brasilia; date not given]

[Text] Brasilia -- [Jarry]: Mr President, do you foresee any changes in Brazilian political life following Saturday's elections?

[Sarney] The Brazilian elections will consolidate the country's democratic process. What I expect is major support in Congress for continuing the changes and passing a new constitution representing modern Brazil and the Brazilian people's aspirations.

[Jarry]: What impact will the constituent assembly have on the country's political life?

[Sarney]: The new assembly must represent modern Brazil -- a country that wants its democratic institutions to be not a mere formality but genuine and firmly rooted. The country wants a just society. I believe that the constitution will be characterized by the presence of social rights and will maintain economic freedoms and free enterprise.

[Jarry]: The measures directed toward Brazil's democratization include the agrarian reform, which is encountering serious obstacles. How do you plan to implement it?

[Sarney]: The agrarian reform is proceeding in accordance with the country's capabilities. We want an agrarian reform, not an agrarian revolution. It must be conducted in a peaceful climate, avoding the violence in the rural sector that has occurred in the past. We have already succeeded in defining the requirements and have created a ministry of agrarian reform. It is an ambitious plan because we want to reach 10 million people. We have already expropriated over 1 million hectares.

[Jarry]: What results have been achieved so far by the anti-inflation plan introduced in February -- the so-called Cruzado Plan? Will it be modified? Will the price freeze be lifted?

[Sarney] The Cruzado Plan is not a goal. It is a means of improving the Brazilian people's life and stabilizing the economy. It has made it possible to cut inflation. We have reduced it from 280 percent to less than 2 percent per month. Accumulated inflation since the start of the year is less than 10 percent. There are 33 percent of new consumers [as published] and the real purchasing power of the poorest sectors has increased by approximately 30 percent. We have achieved one of the government's objectives -- to improve the distribution of wealth.

[Jarry]: According to some reports, the new draft constitution embodies the principle of the nationalization of foreign banks. Is this correct?

[Sarney]: All aspects of change prompt some perplexity, especially with regard to foreign capital. But there is no risk, no danger of the country's or the constitution's introducing a system of nationalization or socialization of the economy.

[Jarry]: What is Brazil's position concerning its foreign debt which, at 105 billion dollars, is one of the largest in the Third World?

[Sarney] From the outset we have sought a dialogue between creditor and debtor countries. There are two aspects -- a financial aspect that must be discussed by creditors and debtors and a political aspect that must be approached from the viewpoint of what the debt represents within the world economic context. This applies particularly to the Latin American debt. During my term of office Brazil will have to pay almost 50 billion dollars just in interest and in servicing the debt. Obviously we cannot envisage a situation whereby our economy would collapse over the debt problem: It would be ridiculous.

[Jarry] What is the status of Brazil's relations with the IMF?

[Sarney] We are members of the IMF. But we refuse to sign the accords because we believe that Brazil is paying its debt and must have the freedom at home to conduct its economy as it sees fit. If we consider the formulas applied under IMF guidance we see that they have resolved nothing but have, on the contrary, exacerbated the problems of the countries concerned. In the past the IMF has had standing committees here in the Planalto Palace monitoring the country's economy. We believe that a right-minded government with major objectives must be responsible for its own economy and finances.

[Jarry] Mr President, 1 and 1/2 years after your accession to power and after the public has described you first as a right-winger and then a left-winger, how would you place yourself politically?

[Sarney] I hail from northern Brazil, the country's poorest region. Throughout my political life, I have remained loyal to my origins, that is, I have never lost sight of the social problem. I believe myself to be a man of the liberal center with a great awareness of social problems. Perhaps this means that I am of the center-left.

EARLY RETURNS SHOW PMDB WINNING MOST STATES

PY171624 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Up to the time of this newscast, the gubernatorial candidates who have received the most votes throughout the country are:

Acre: Flaviano de Melo, with 2,197 ballots for the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party]; and Mario Maia, with 1,430 ballots for the PFL [Liberal Front Party], PDT [Democratic Worker's Party], and the PDS [Social Democratic party].

Alagoas: Fernando Collor de Melo, with 38,310 ballots for the PMDB; and Guilherme Palmeira, with 34,717 for the PFL.

Amazonas: Amazonino Mendes, with 14,992 ballots [no party specified]; and Artur Neto [as heard], with 13,086 votes [no party specified].

Bahia: Waldir Pires, with 218,284 ballots for the PMDB; Josaphat Marinho, with 107,223 votes for the PFL.

Ceara: Tasso Jereissati, with 121,895 votes for the PMDB; and Adauto Bezerra, with 57,832 votes for the PFL and PDS coalition.

Espirito Santo: Max Mauro, with 39,040 votes for the PMDB; and Elcio Alvares, with 26,463 votes for the PFL.

Goias: Enrique Santillo, with 46,510 votes for the PMDB; and Mauro Borges, with 27,385 votes for the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] [the PDC is a coalition of the PFL, PDT, Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB)].

Maranhao: Epitacio Cafeteira with 11,087 votes for the PMDB; Joao Castelo with 2,380 votes [no party specified].

Mato Grosso: Carlos Gomez Bezerra, with 25,660 votes for the PMDB; and Frederico Campos, with 9,994 votes [no party specified].

Mato Grosso do sul: Marcelo Miranda, with 101,533 votes for the AD [Democratic Alliance includes the PFL and the PMDB]; and Ludio Martins Coelho, with 67,196 votes [no party specified].

Minas Gerais: Newton Cardoso, with 295,585 votes for the PMDB; Itamar Franco, with 291,651 votes for the PL [Liberal Party] [the PL is a coalition of the PFL, PTB, PDT, Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), and PSB].

Paraiba: Tarcicio Burity, with 40,397 votes for the PMDB; and Marcondes Gadelha, with 26,800 for the PFL.

Para: Helio Gueiros, with 9,180 votes for the PMDB; and Carlos Levy, with 4,223 votes for the PFL.

Parana: Alvaro Dias, with 462,506 for the PMDB; and Alencar Furtado, with 138,931 votes [no party specified].

Pernambuco: Miguel Arraes, with 71,485 votes for the PMDB; and Jose Mucio, with 44,247 for the PFL.

Piaui: Alberto Silva, with 21,728 votes for the PMDB; and Antonio Freitas Neto, with 20,798 for the PFL.

Rio de Janeiro: Moreira Franco, with 530,724 votes for the PMDB; and Darcy Ribeiro, with 348,770 votes for the PDT.

Rio Grande do Norte: Joao Faustino, with 22,308 for the PFL; and Geraldo Melo, with 19,399 votes for the PMDB.

Rio Grande Do Sul: Pedro Simon, with 811,895 votes for the PMDB; and Aldo Pinto, with 272,022 for the PDT.

Rondonia: Jeronimo Santana, with 6,950 votes for the PMDB.

Santa Catarina: Pedro Ivo Campos, with 142,957 votes for the PMDB; and Vilson Kleinubing, with 93,396 votes for the PFL.

Sergipe: Antonio Carlos Valadares, with 22,771 votes for the PFL; and Jose Carlos Texeira, with 17,837 votes for the PMDB.

Sao Paulo: Orestes Quercia, with 1,537,412 votes for the PMDB; Antonio Amirio de Moraes comes in second with 919,879 votes for the PRT; and Paulo Maluf comes third with 739,089 votes for the PDS.

These are the latest results of the first vote tally completed.

F-5 PURCHASE REPORTEDLY TIED TO INFORMATICS

PY112135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1437 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 11 Nov (EFE) -- According to press reports disclosed today, the U.S. Government is pressuring Saudi Arabia not to sell 40 F-5 fighters to Brazil until Brazil changes the National Informatics Market Reserve Law.

The daily CORREIR BRASILIENSE, which bases its report on statements made by military attaches of Western embassies in Brasilia, indicated that the U.S. Government has conditioned approval of the sale on changes in the Brazilian informatics law.

Saudi Arabia assembles the U.S. F-5 fighters, and their sale to third countries must be approved by the U.S. Government.

Brazil wants to buy 40 fighters at a cost $5 million per aircraft. [passage omitted]

The U.S. Embassy in Brasilia has rejected the press reports and stated that there is pressure on Saudi Arabia on the current negotiations for the sale of the 40 fighters. [sentence as received]

The Brazilian Armed Forces are modernizing their air and naval forces, which use F-5 and Mirage fighters and antitorpedo boats, which are being negotiated with the United States. [passage omitted]

SWEDISH KING, QUEEN ARRIVE FOR AMAZON VACATION

PY150144 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] King Carl Gustav of Sweden today arrived in (Xinguara) District, 700 km from Belem for a 4-day visit to the Amazon. The king has come to Brazil on holiday accompanied by Queen Silvia, who was born in Sao Paulo.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE -- In October inflation reached its highest point since the Cruzado Plan started in Brazil. It was 1.9 percent in October, according to the Brazilian Institute of Social Studies [IBGE]. Three-month savings accounts expiring in October will yield a 6.98-percent interest rate. Accumulated inflation since March is 10.2 percent. if the compulsory loan charged on fuel purchases were included, accumulated inflation since March would be 12.8 percent. However, the great increase was registered in clothing, where prices increased 5.5 percent. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 13 Nov 86 PY]

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT WITH CHILE -- The Brazilian and Chilean Governments have renewed an agreement on maritime transportation which has been in effect since 1975. [Summary] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 86 p 44 PY]

NATIONAL ACCORD SEEKS AGREEMENT WITH FORCES

PY141751 Paris AFP in Spanish 0332 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 13 Nov (AFP) -- The parties comprising the National Accord opposition group, today announced they intend to seek an agreement with the Armed Forces and the Carabineros on steps toward a real transition in the country.

In a communique, the parties comprising the National Accord state that for this to happen it is indispensable to restore conditions that will guarantee mutual respect. The lifting of the stage of siege and the implementation of the National Accord's priority measures are among the basic conditions.

The National Accord, which favors a quick restoration of democracy in the country, comprises rightist, centrist, and leftist political groups, among them the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, Radical, Liberal, National, and Republican parties and a Socialist Party faction. The communique states that flexible and efficient proposals concerning the internal organization of the group, including working commissions, will be discussed in an upcoming meeting.

The parties which comprise the National Accord have reported that, in compliance with the commitment of seeking to promote direct elections of the governmental authorities, they will coordinate their actions to begin a national campaign for the holding of free elections, leading to the country's full democratization.

The 1980 constitution extends the term of President General Augusto Pinochet until 1989, by which time he will have governed for 16 years.

CUADRA ISSUES DATA ON PINOCHET ATTACK SUSPECTS

PY150132 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The Investigative Police have arrested four militants of the Communist Party and the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front and put them at the disposal of Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva. They are accused of supplying the weapons used in the attack against the president. This was announced in an official communique issued by Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Cuadra. He said those arrested were responsible for supplying M16 rifles and cartridges, rocket launchers and rockets, U.S.-made grenades, and Czech-made plastic bombs.

Minister Cuadra indicated the weapons were brought from Carrizal Bajo, and were used in the attack at El Cajon del Maipu on 7 September. The communique read by Minister Cuadra says the weapons were transported from a house at 55 Santa Julia Street, La Florida District in Santiago, in vehicles especially prepared to transport arms.

[Begin Cuadra recording] The arrested terrorists are:

1. Vasily Carrillo Nova, 29, alias Matias, chief of distribution of weapons and explosives of the FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] in Santiago since July 1986. He lived in East Germany from 1974 until 1978. From the GDR, he went to Cuba as a student in the infantry course of the Revolutionary Armed Front School. He joined the guerrillas in Nicaragua.

In 1985, after attending solidarity conferences in the Soviet Union, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and the Netherlands, he returned to Cuba to attend urban guerrilla courses at the Punto Cero and Pinar del Rio Camps. Upon his arrest, the police found in his possession three false identification cards bearing the names Enzo Carlos (Bonomo) Ugarte, Luis Humberto Valdes Avila and Eduardo Penafiel (Vistua).

2. Marcial Moraga Contreras, 23, alias Antonio, Manuel, Henrique, El Flaco and El Negro, deputy chief of distribution of arms and explosives of the FPMR in Santiago. He lived in Switzerland from 1975 until 1984. In 1985, he traveled to Cuba to attend courses of urban guerrila, intelligence and logistics in the Punto Cero Camp.

3. Lautaro Cruz Sandoval, 31, alias Sebastian, third deputy chief of distribution of arms and explosives of the FPMR in Santiago. In 1981, he travelled to the Soviet Union and for 2 and 1/2 years he attended special courses on the doctrine and organization of the Communist Party. He graduated in this specialty.

4. Osvaldo Quezada Quezada, 42, alias Henrique, El Maestro, El Viejo, aide of the chief of distribution of arms and explosives of the FPMR in Santiago, Vasily Carrillo Nova. [end recording]

The four arrested individuals were put at the disposal of Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva, who is still interrogating them in the headquarters of the Investigative Police located on General Mackenna Street.

According to reports from judicial sources, Vasily Carrillo is the son of the former president of the National Coal Enterprise, [Enacar], Isidro Carrillo, who held a position in the former government, and was killed during the military coup. Vasily Carrillo was arrested on 11 November in the Las Conchitas restaurant on Los Leones Avenue in the Providencia District. Witnesses reported that Carrillo resisted arrest and that he was beaten as he was taken out of the restaurant.

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR CONFIRMS STUDENT 'GUEST'

PY141754 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Catholic University student leader Dauno Totoro has been staying at the Venezuelan Embassy as a guest since 12 November. This information has been confirmed by the Foreign Ministry which today received a note from the diplomatic mission in that regard.

The note, signed by Venezuelan Ambassador Hector Vargas Acosta, states that Dauno Totoro, a Chilean-Mexican citizen, entered the Venezuelan Embassy on 12 November.

Totoro has been wanted by the Investigative Police since 1 October. The Interior Ministry ordered his arrest under the powers granted by the state of siege. Totoro was expelled from the Catholic University in July 1986, charged with participation in violent actions in the Catholic University's main building.

Flavia Totoro, a sister of the student leader, also stayed at the Venezuelan Embassy for several days before leaving for Mexico.

PRESIDENT SAYS STATE OF SIEGE WILL CONTINUE

PA141704 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 8 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] President Virgilio Barco yesterday said that the state of siege will be maintained as long as Colombia's security requires it because the guerrillas have insisted on continuing the wave of violence. The president made this statement at the Catam military airport on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Colombian Air Force.

"We have not been able to lift the state of siege because, as Colombians know, the subversives have been planning an escalation of activities. [quotation mark as received]

The president said that Colombia is not in the arms race but that it has lost sight of its Air Force, which contributes very valuable services to the nation in every field. In other words, he explained, the Air Force flies to the remotest and poorest areas of the country, taking encouragement to Colombians who reside there.

With Satena [National Territorial Air Service] it offers cargo and passenger transportation and takes doctors to the remote areas in the country so that residents there can receive treatment.

"It is a shame that the Air Force is in its present condition. I will provide all the support necessary to imporve its services to the nation," the president said.

Regarding the bloody incident at the Justice Palace, the president said: "Today we commemorate that evil and painful event, but the government has given the justices their proper place, the attention they deserve, and ensured their protection, and I also intend to give them every facility, not only for their personal well-being, but also for the fulfillment of their duties."

Barco also explained that when he was public works minister he proposed the Llanos trunk highway, but it was not a project of the Conservative Party, which did not construct it while in power.

Regarding the difficult situation the national police are facing, Barco said that it is very sad that the country has reached this point with its budget, which has not allowed the fulfillment of duties toward the police, judges, and teachers.

The president said that this situation is the result of the mismanagement of the budget and the inefficiency that has been observed lately, but that the government will try in the future to prevent public servants from having problems with the payment of their salaries.

DRUG MAFIA OFFERS TO STOP KILLING 'EXTRADITORS'

PA170230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1735 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota, 16 Nov (EFE) -- Colombian drug traffickers have promised in a clandestine communique released by the press that if the government "forbids extraditions, they will stop military actions against extraditors."

This is stated in a document found at the site where a bust honoring former Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, assassinated by the drug mafia on 30 April 1984, was destroyed. The bust of the slain minister was taken down from its pedestal and fired at on Friday night on the same street in northern Bogota where he was killed.

Several unidentified persons traveling in a four-wheel-drive vehicle took Lara Bonilla's bust off the pedestal and scattered leaflets.

Under the heading "The Extraditables," and with a Barranquilla -- a city on the country's northern, Caribbean coast -- dateline, the statement deals with the situation of drug traffickers who are in prison in the United States, some of whom were sent there by Colombia by virtue of a standing extradition treaty with that country.

"We prefer a grave in Colombia to a dungeon in the United States," the drug traffickers say, asking the government to revise the treaty and for "a policy of true national reconciliation."

In closing the statement, in which they thank the Catholic Church for offering to "mediate" between the government and drug mafia, they issue a promise.

They state: We promise "before the Catholic Church and the Colombian people, that if extradition of nationals is prohibited, we will stop our military actions against extraditors."

Since the extradition treaty with the United States entered into force, Colombia has sent more than 10 criminals to be judged in federal courts on charges of drug trafficking.

REBELS, SHINING PATH STAGE JOINT ATTACK

PA090137 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota -- Units assigned to the 13th Brigade's military intelligence department stationed in the nation's capital, reported today that Shining Path terrorists who operate in neighboring Peru participated in the thwarted attack against the power grid that supplies energy to three departments in [words indistinct].

Military sources said that the terrorists were repelled by infiltration and penetration units that located several Colombian Nation Guerilla Coordinating Board members, who, in conjunction with the Peruvians, prepared the devices. Fortunately, the devices were dismantled in time by the police's anti-bomb group.

It was also reported that the investigations service headed by Colonel (Hernan de Landia) has ordered an investigation of the Colombian guerrillas' contacts with the Peruvian Maoist terrorists.

FEBRES CORDERO SAYS VARGAS TO REMAIN IMPRISONED

PA111655 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero today stressed that former Air Force Commander General Frank Vargas Pazzos will remain in prison until the military court decides otherwise.

Vargas Pazzos, who headed a military uprising 7-14 March, remains in jail despite the fact that the national congress approved an amnesty for him and that acting Quito Mayor Amable Sevilla accepted a writ of habeas corpus presented by Vargas Pazzos and ordered his immediate release.

At a joint news conference held by Febres Cordero and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, the president explained the official version of the political problems created by the military officer.

Regarding the amnesty approved by the congress, which was legally invalidated when the government refused to publish it in the state's official registry, Febres Cordero maintained that the parliament violated the Constitution when it granted an amnesty through a resolution instead of a law.

He also rejected the writ of habeas corpus that the mayor granted to Vargas Pazzos on Saturday. Febres Cordero said that the municipal regime law clearly establishes that habeas corpus does not apply to Armed Forces members who are accused of military crimes. Therefore, the president concluded, Gen Vargas Pazzos will remain in jail until the military court of justice decides otherwise.

Meanwhile, Vargas Pazzos issued a statement from his cell at Quito's Epiclachima Garrison accusing Febres Cordero's government of being a dictatorship because it has disregarded the congressional authority and ignored the writ of habeas corpus used as a constitutional recourse.

In an exclusive interview granted to EFE, Vargas Pazzos said that the legal mechanisms to get him released have been exhausted. Now the people have the last word. My release depends on the people, he added. The people must express their support in public demonstrations in the streets just as they did in March in the face of the president's dictatorial attitudes, the EFE report said.

TERAN ARRIVES IN ISRAEL, CONFERS WITH LEADERS

For reportage on Foreign Minister Edgar Teran's visit to Israel, which began 16 November and will include talks with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and other government officials, see the Israel section of the 18 November and subsequent issues of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON PARTY STRENGTH, JAMMING

PY171942 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Nov 86 pp 8, 9

[Text] At the end of a political meeting held in Limpio yesterday, Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro was asked about the remarks of Deputy Leandro Prieto Yegros, who had said that the Colorado Party had "failed to secure the political and cultural high ground, and this prompted the government to resort to force." The interior minister answered that "this must be Prieto Yegros' personal opinion."

He went on to say: "The fact is that the youth organizations are operating normally, the Ignacio A. Pane and the Blas Garay student centers, and the youth committees in the Colorado Party precincts are serving the party and the government, and they are happy. Some people may believe that there are youths who do not agree with the way the Executive Board is handling party affairs, but the Colorado Party allows everyone to have an opinion."

As to the jamming of Radio Nanduti, Montanaro said: "It is a technical problem. I do not know who is doing it. For some time now, we have been trying to find out where the jamming is coming from and I have nothing against this search."

Regarding Pedro Hugo Pena and Prieto Yegros' rejection of the jamming, Minister Montanaro said: "They can think what they want but we are also entitled to believe that Radio Nanduti's programs do not help the government or the Colorado Party. However, neither myself nor the government is to blame for the jamming."

VOTER POLL SHOWS 'HIGH LEVEL OF INDIFFERENCE'

PY101626 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 86 p 28

[Text] Asuncion -- If free elections were held in Paraguay, General Alfredo Stroessner would win a 2-to-1 margin over all opposition candidates combined, but only 43.5 percent of the eligible voters would vote for him because of the high level of indifference. This was the conclusion reached after a public opinion poll conducted by the Frederich Naumann Foundation of the FRG and the Asuncion Catholic University. Results of the first public opinion poll ever conducted in Paraguay have been published recently. Stroessner, who is beginning his 33d year in power, and his Colorado Party have obtained, according to official reports, 90 percent of the votes in previous elections. The poll showed that only 44.5 percent of the people interviewed admitted that they voted for the Colorado Party in the November 1985 municipal elections.

The survey revealed that the Colorado Party constitutes an absolute majority in the country. A very high percentage of those interviewed -- 99.9 percent -- knew about the Colorado Party and more than 67 percent knew the name of its president, Juan Ramon Chaves. This was not the case with opposition parties, whose leaders were mostly unknown. In a free election, the Radical Liberal Party, which is not legally recognized, and one of whose leaders, Domingo Laino, is in exile, would come in second with only 5.3 percent of the votes. Next would come the Febrerist Revolutionary Party and the Christian Democratic Party, each with nearly 4 percent of the votes.

The majority of those interviewed favor a change in the present political situation, and only 10 percent favor maintaining the status quo. However, 84 percent of the people interviewed admitted that they do not talk politics, not even with their families and friends.

AP DEPUTY OPPOSES PRESIDENTIAL REELECTION

PY171930 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1305 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Relay by unknown reporter]

[Text] `Popular Action [AP] Deputy Victor Andres Garcia Belaunde said yesterday that the Peruvian people went to the ballot boxes in 1985 to elect a president for 5 years, but they did not authorize him to change the Constitution.

Deputy Garcia Belaunde was referring to the announcement made by Prime Minister Luis Juan Alva Castro, who has proposed an amendment to the Constitution to make presidential reelection possible. The proposal, he added, contradicts the initial platform of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA].

Garcia added that at the constituent Assembly all the political parties voted for Article 205 establishing a 5-year presidential term, and that reelection is possible only after an intervening 5-year constitutional term.

Garcia Belaunde added that it is surprising that Prime Minister Alva Castro should promote this constitutional amendment, since the APRA leader Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, himself, was among those who sponsored the inclusion of such a limitation in the Constitution.

The deputy concluded by saying that Alva Castro's proposal could have been motivated by either of two reasons: To defuse rumors over his presumed presidential ambitions or to win favor with President Alan Garcia.

GARCIA VOWS TO RESPECT LIMA ELECTORAL OUTCOME

PY142017 Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Remarks to unidentified reporters by President Alan Garcia after his lunch with Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes Lingan in a Lima restaurant on 13 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] What can you tell us about this meeting, Mr President?

[Garcia] As everyone knows, Mayor Barrantes and I are friends. Our friendship, which is above any contingent situation, is based on our code of ethics and on our shared political convictions regarding national liberation and the consolidation of our democracy.

I have assured my good friend Alfonso Barrantes that whatever the outcome of the Lima mayoralty election, we will respect it. We have no other source of information on the election other than the provincial electoral board. Furthermore, we will always recognize that, as a politician, Mr Barrantes represents a major force that cannot be left without representation or without an active role in our national political life.

As a leader of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], I have my own ideas; but as the national chief executive, I do have the responsibility of seeing that political sectors, in this case the undisputed second political force, be effectively and duly represented in the country's historic decisionmaking process.

We discussed several topics, including our common friend Felipe Gonzalez' visit, which has been very fruitful. We touched on several other topics, on which Mr Barrantes or I will comment later. These include the need to promote municipal organizations, the possibility of the APRA and the United Left, which share the same ethical principles, jointly addressing national topics such as foreign policy; the population policy, which will be very significant for the future of our country; and the implementation of methods and policies that would allow us to enhance the well-being of our people.

What I want to make clear is that we are willing to share not only a lunch but many other things for the benefit of Peru. At no time will we indulge in biased actions that could engender hatred, division, and confrontation.

I believe that recent election was just one of the many topics we could have discussed. The main thing, however, is that Mr Barrantes represents a major national force. Because of his integrity and intelligence, Mr Barrantes should play an important role in promoting our democracy, and in strengthening our national coexistence.

IU WANTS LIMA PROVINCE ELECTIONS NULLIFIED

PY151458 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Speaking before a crowd that tirelessly chanted party slogans in the downtown San Martin Square, Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes tonight said that they came to the square to defend the people's will from electoral fraud.

The United Left (IU), the Marxist front that sponsored Barrante's reelection bid as the mayor of Lima, called the rally to protest both alleged irregularities during the municipal elections held on 9 November and the proclamation of ruling party candidate Jorge del Castillo on the basis of unofficial figures.

Barrantes said that as is provided for in the law, a note will be submitted to the national electoral court requesting that the elections in Lima Province be nullified. He called upon his fellow party members to remain calm and defend the people's will, because the IU is preparing for the day when it will be in the government.

The people and I cannot agree to the use of Government House, which belongs to all Peruvians, to sponsor a candidate, Barrantes said. He was alluding to the speech that President Alan Garcia delivered from a Government House balcony to a rally held on the eve of the election in the main square of Lima. In his speech, Garcia called upon the people to vote for Del Castillo.

Barrantes also protested the use of the state television channel to promote the campaigns of pro-government candidates and the use of state funds for the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] campaign.

I belong to the people, and I am not affected by either victory or defeat. This is the reason that last year we accepted Alan Garcia's victory (in the presidential elections), and that is why today we want the people's will respected, Barrantes said.

The crowd, which seemed to be in the middle of an electoral campaign rather than in a post-electoral rally, repeatedly chanted slogans against the alleged fraud committed by the government, demanding more harsh criticism of the APRA. With the approval of the crowd, Barrantes said that shouts are not the right tool for building socialism and that the immediate task for the front he leads is to organize to defend not only the result of the elections but also the people's aspirations for a better life.

He said that the IU defends democracy and the people's will, that his party has no overly triumphant attitude, and that it is morally empowered to demand that the government of President Alan Garcia respect the people's will.

After the rally, the crowd marched along the streets of downtown Lima, demanding recognition of Barrantes' electoral victory in Lima.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES PEASANT MILITIAS

PY072156 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia's social democratic administration today acknowledged the legal status of peasant militias that are being organized in the towns of the Peruvian Andean region to protect the villagers from terrorists and rustlers.

According to a government decree, the peasant militias are peaceful, democratic and autonomous organizations designed to serve the community and contribute to development and social peace without any political and partisan objectives. Their true goals are to defend their land, protect the cattle and other assets and cooperate with the authorities to eradicate crime.

According to the decree, the members of the peasant militia must register with the political authorities, and their statutes and regulations should follow the constitutional provisions and civil laws that apply to peasant communities.

Peasant militias came into being at the end of last century in the northern part of the Andean mountain range with the purpose of fighting rustlers.

Since the Maoist guerrilla group Shining Path launched its subversive war 6 years ago, the military authorities have been encouraging the organization of peasant militias in Ayacucho and other troubled regions so that the peasants could defend themselves from terrorist attacks.

WAR MINISTER TO RETIRE IN JANUARY 1987

PY172224 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1305 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] War Minister Army General Jorge Flores Torres will retire from the Army on 1 January along with other officers of his graduating class -- which was designated the Alfonso Ugarte class -- from the Zorillos military school.

The minister, who made the announcement yesterday in the city of Piura, added that whether he remains at the ministry or not after he retires will depend on President Alan Garcia. Flores Torres made the announcement at the end of an equestrian tournament of officers from Ecuador and Peru.

ALVA CASTRO HAILS ECONOMIC POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS

PY151914 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Interview with Peruvian Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro by an unidentified reporter -- time and place not given, live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] You have said that inflation will drop 3 percent in 1987. How do you expect to achieve that level?

[Alva Castro] Well, as you know, during these 15 or almost 16 months in power we have shown the country that we have enforced a positive, feasible, and efficient economic policy. Some time ago, some pessimistic people said this was impossible. However, the results show that we have curbed inflation to a third of the level at which it stood when we took over and that we have increased production after 5 consecutive years during which there was practically no growth. Our production is now growing at a rate of a little over 6 percent. We have dedollarized the economy and we have increased both the people's and the country's purchasing power. We have increased real salaries and wages. This has reactivated the productive sector.

We promised to continue to reduce prices and curb inflation because we are convinced that we have to continue this positive policy. I am sure that prices will drop because we have stabilized costs. If the economic policy, that is, the measures that the government enforces in the area of taxation, the budget, and in the financial and credit system, properly compensate for the variation of the cost of key factors, like hard currency, interest, and work, we will stabilize such costs. When there is a reactivation, the cost of work goes up. If we stabilize costs, and if we apply compensatory measures in case of cost fluctuation, prices will not grow as much as they used to grow in the past. This is the best guarantee that inflation will be curbed, as we have shown during our first 16 months in power.

[Reporter] This is the second time you have participated in the (?CADE) [Annual Conference of Business Executives]. What kind of reaction have you detected among businessmen with respect to the first time you (?participated)?

[Alva Castro] A very positive reaction. You must have realized that Peruvian businessmen have a positive attitude and that they acknowledge the results of the government economic policy. It is evident that they are the direct beneficiaries of the new, independent, and autonomous model that we have enforced in Peru. We no longer follow the dictates of either the IMF or any other foreign financial agency. Decisions are now made by Peruvians, considering the most pressing need of the have-nots.

SPANISH ECONOMIC TALKS 'NOT VERY CORDIAL'

PY142023 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] It has been reported that the economic and financial talks held by Economy and Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro with the economic team that accompanied Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez were not very cordial. There were reportedly some misunderstandings.

The Spanish prime minister's visit has not yet yielded any practical result from the financial and economic standpoint.

Alva Castro reportedly adopted a tough position during these talks. On 12 November he even forgot that he is the prime minister and attended the special congressional session for Gonzalez as a deputy.

ARGENTINA TO GRANT LOAN FOR NUCLEAR PROJECT

PY151921 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina Alfonso Grados Bertorini today announced that Argentina is giving the final touches to a $5-million loan that it will grant to Peru for completion of the Huarangal nuclear power plant project.

The ambassador explained that the credit will be granted on very advantageous terms and that the operation involves Argentina's most significant transfer of technology in Latin America.

RAJIV GANDHI INVITES GARCIA TO VISIT INDIA

PY160117 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2335 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 15 Nov (EFE) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has invited Peruvian President Alan Garcia to visit India on 26 January for the celebration of the national holiday. This invitation was made in a personal letter that Gandhi sent to the Peruvian president. The official news agency ANDINA made this letter public today.

In his letter Gandhi expressed his desire that the African Fund Committee meet in New Delhi during the first half of December this year, in order to discuss contributions to this fund. Gandhi expressed his hope that Garcia will agree with this proposal.

BRIEFS

COCAINE FOUND IN PLANE -- Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- The antidrug brigade has found 133 kg of cocaine basic paste aboard a small plane that crashed in the Yurimaguas jungle, some 800 km southeast of Lima. The plane, which crashed on 4 November, has a Colombian license. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 7 Nov 86 PY]

BARTER TRADE AGREEMENT -- Peru and the PRC today signed a barter trade agreement by which Peru will import from the PRC 100,000 tons of rice worth $15 million, and the PRC will import from Peru 50,000 tons of fish meal worth $16.25 million. The agreement, which is the first of its kind between the two countries, was signed by Enrique Cornejo Ramirez, president of the Peruvian Institute of Foreign Trade, and Yang Mai, PRC ambassador to Peru. The ceremony was held at the office of Economy and Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro. [Summary] [Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 86 PY]

EDITORIAL DENOUNCES U.S.-IRANIAN CONNECTION

PA171640 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 17

[Editorial: "U.S.: Collapse of the Antiterrorist Campaign"]

[Text] All doubts concerning secret contacts the White House has maintained with the Iranian Government as far back as September 1985 to obtain the release of the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon have now been dispelled. There is good reason for the commotion this has caused in U.S. political circles and media, since Washington has always rejected the possibility of negotiating with terrorist governments or groups to obtain the release of hostages.

In addition, this incident destroys the principles with which the Reagan administration had justified its struggle against international terrorism, a struggle that was given so much publicity prior to the raid on Libya. Washington, therefore, has a double standard for negotiating with groups described as terrorists or, if one prefers, for labeling some as Satans while still helping others. There is no other way to describe the delivery of weapons to Iran in exchange for the release of the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon by the terrorist Islamic Jihad group. Even now, while Reagan insists on continuing contacts with Tehran, he is also considering sanctions against the Syrian Government for its involvement in terrorist acts.

One should also recall the direct attack launched during Reagan's first electoral campaign against the alleged weakness of Jimmy Carter's administration concerning the U.S. hostages held in Iran. This issue was one of the factors that contributed to Reagan's victory in 1980. Reagan is practically playing the same game, but no one seems disturbed about it.

The duplicity of Washington's policy on international terrorism could well stem from its appreciation of the international relations promoted by the various nationalist movements and revolutions in the Muslim countries. While the White House must be pleased with the hostility displayed against the Soviet Union by the government in Tehran, which has ordered the execution of countless Tudeh Party communists, it intensely dislikes the close ties between the USSR and the government in Damascus or that of Al-Qadhdhafi.

The Reagan administration's campaign against international terrorism always had a false ring to it. How could it fight terrorism, what moral principles would it resort to in order to fight international terrorism, when Washington has always promoted terrorist actions, assassinations, and various forms of state terrorism through the CIA?

DE LA MADRID PRESENTS 1987 ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

PA172257 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid has sent to the Congress of the Union a document entitled 1987 General Economic Policy Criteria. He pointed out that there will be moderate economic reactivation in 1987 to prevent financial stability.

De la Madrid explained that the following is the strategy to be implemented: control inflation, modernize government factories and industries, continue the sale of parastate enterprises, and continue the decentralization program throughout the country.

The president summarized the general guidelines to be followed in economic matters in 10 points:

1. There will be moderate, but sustained economic growth.
2. We will try to reduce inflation by up to 30 percent.
3. There will be a greater generation of jobs by implementing housing construction programs and channeling public investment toward the construction of basic infrastructure.
4. Internal interest rates will drop by mid-1987.
5. Credits to the private sector will increase with the inflow of foreign capital and decrease in the public sector's deficit.
6. Fiscal reform incentives will increase private investments.
7. We hope that public investment will increase by 15 percent and reach $8 billion.
9. [no point number eight as heard] Industrial reconversion will be broadened to include railroads, the (Dina) Bus Company, and the fishing, scientific, and technological sectors.

In point 10, he states that Mexico will continue to sell non-strategic parastate enterprises.

Regarding this program, President Miguel de la Madrid clarified that the aim is not to fight inflation artificially. He said that foreign resources will be prudently used to ensure that our economy will absorb them and bring about a healthy growth and a greater accumulation of international reserves.

58.9 PERCENT DROP IN OIL EXPORTS DURING 1986

FL172157 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2305 GMT 16 Nov 86

[All figures as received]

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's 1986 crude oil exports dropped 58.9 percent as compared with 1985, both because of the decline in price on the international market and because of low sales, according to a report from the foreign trade bank (Bancomext).

The report adds that oil exports this year will amount to $1,540,100,000 only.

Citing figures supplied by the bank of Mexico, Bancomext notes that 1986 exports will total 346.1 million barrels worth $4,024,300,000. The figures are 9.9 and 59.2 percent lower, respectively, than 1985.

Oil's share in total exports went from 61.2 percent in 1985 to 35.6 in 1986 owing to the substantial reduction in oil sales (a drop in the export ceiling), as well as to the plunge in the price of the two kinds of oil Mexico exports (Maya and Isthmus), the relative upsurge in recent weeks notwithstanding.

Bancomext and Bank of Mexico analysts point out that exports of oil-derived products and petrochemicals went down by $648 million (55.7 percent) as compared with 1985, with fuel oil, butane, and gasoline determining the drop.

Income from non-oil exports in 1986 amounted to $6,752,000,000, up $1,661,700,000 (32.6 percent) from 1985. The increase from August to September was 14.4 percent ($98.8 million).

The report notes that since January non-oil exports have accounted for more than half of total exports, or 59.8 percent, during the first 9 months of 1986. In 1985, non-oil exports accounted for 31.6 percent.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CALLS HITLER COMMAND 'HOAX'

PA120304 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1511 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The District Attorney of Mexico City, Renato Sales Gasque, has denied the existence of a fascist group that recently claimed credit for the murder of journalist Ivan Macin, 38.

The Mexican press today reported on Sales Gasque's statements to the effect that the police are conducting "detective-type" investigations. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, the police do not yet have any specific clues on the murderers, after having interrogated over 20 persons. The reasons for the murder are still unknown.

The district attorney described as a "big hoax" the alleged Adolf Hitler Command of the Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance (AAA), the name found in a message hidden in a construction site and picked up by newspaper reporters after an anonymous phone call.

Menendez Macin's bullet-riddled body was found last Thursday in his automobile. The late journalist was the editor of the Spanish-language edition of LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, a former editor of the PRI ideological magazine DIVULGACION, and a close collaborator of former President Luis Echeverria.

CABINET CHANGES SHOW PRESIDENTIAL POWER LOSS

PA172350 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 1-A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The much-awaited cabinet changes have finally come about after nearly a month of vacillations, intrigues, and contradictory statements which naturally caused government work to come to a standstill. Politically, the new ministers do not appear to represent -- if they do indeed represent anything -- anything different from their predecessors; therefore, the changes seem to follow only the arcane internal squabblings that divide the UNADE [National Democratic Union] parties. It is obvious that the president, despite his initial position opposing the changes, has had to yield, faced with the pressures that have mounted against him during the last few weeks, the same way [former President] Nicolas Ardito Barletta was forced to make cabinet changes which he did not want to make. The similarity between the two cases is not just coincidental; it is an unequivocal sign that presidential authority in Panama has diminished to a point where the president -- be who it may -- in practice even lacks the authority to freely appoint or remove his own state ministers.

Yesterday it was Barletta, today it is Delvalle, who are prisoners of the forces that made them presidents, and they have seldom offered us such a pathetic demonstration of this situation as they now show us. All we have left to do is to see to what and to who or whom we owe the deep differences that have split the UNADE parties. To pinpoint this with a fair degree of accuracy, we shall have to await other changes of greater importance.

Spadafora Murder Issue

PA152152 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 15 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Some political circles believe that the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] demands to change ministers, which were presented to President Eric Delvalle, are nothing more than demands presented by the military and that the PRD is just an instrument to disguise the true source of the demands.

The political circles believe that President Delvalle, burdened by the pressures, could paly the card of appointing a special commission to investigate the brutal murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora, who was beheaded on 13 February 1985 [as published] after having entered Panama from Costa Rica.

The same sources believe that because of the strong interest by the military leadership not to investigate the Spadafora crime, the demands for cabinet changes could be delayed for a long time and could even be filed away in view of the president's threat to appoint a special commission.

The appointment of a special commission to investigate Dr Hugo Spadafora's murder has not only been called for by the victim's family's but has been widely supported by national and international public opinion.

The great interest shown by the military leaders to close down the case of the beheaded doctor has brought more doubts over the innocence of the forces that are interested in not solving Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco's murder.

In view of this reality and of the pressures on President Delvalle, some political circles comment that the president, in a desperate outburst, could play his cards and take the risk of appointing a special commission to investigate the Dr Spadafora crime.

OFFICIALS DENY REPORT OF BORDER 'SUBVERSION'

PA172257 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 Nov 86 p 1

[By Arnoldo Candanedo]

[Text] David, Chiriqui -- During a press conference held yesterday in the capital of Chiriqui, where he is heading a delegation made up of top Costa Rican Government officials, Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar said: "The Panama-Costa Rica border is a border of peace; we have maintained calm there for many years, and we are sure that peace will prevail forever."

With this statement, Minister Garron Salazar emphatically and categorically denied a PRENSA LATINA report stating that Panama and Costa Rica had reinforced their military troops on their respective sides of the border as a result of the resurgence of insurgent groups in the region.

Meanwhile, Major Luis Antonio Cordoba, commander of the Panama Defense Forces' 5th Military Zone in Chiriqui, also denied the PRENSA LATINA report by stating to the media that "there is no subversive outbreak at the Panama-Costa Rica border. Actually, there is peace, which stands as an example to the world."

During this press conference, Panamanian and Costa Rican officials pointed out that full identification has existed between the two brother and neighboring peoples; it is based on mutual hard work to establish peace, development, and reciprocal cooperation.

Besides Minister Garron Salazar and Maj Cordoba, the other members of the Costa Rican delegation present at the auditorium of the 5th Military Zone headquarters in David were: Colonel Juan Barrantes, Civil Guard director; Colonel Manuel Vilchez, Southern Command chief; Major Carlos Jimenez, press and public relations director; and Major Sabas Pena Obando. Also present were Captain Olger Arroyo, Marino Sagot Arias, who is a senior officer, and architect Oscar Chin.

CONASOL BLAMES CIA, DEA FOR 'TERRORIST ACTIONS'

PA172300 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 13-A

[Text] The organizations that make up the National Solidarity Coordinating Board (Conasol) denounced the "crude maneuver carried out by CIA agents against Ecuadoran Abdala Bucaram."

The coordinating board pointed out that Bucaram was chosen because he is well known due to the powerful popular unity movement in Ecuador that has scored an electoral upset over President Febres' government and his transnational policies.

The coordinating board adds that "the people should understand this statement against the DEA, which is based on an understanding of Reagan's political structures: historically, imperialist leaders have resorted to different methods to justify their defense of unjust societies."

"Therefore, Hitler and Mussolini appeared to be defenders of order against anarchy; in recent times we have seen how the defense against an alleged subversion served as a base for the internal front theory, which in turn was the mainstay of the genocidal dictatorships of the continent," the coordinating board states.

"What are Reagan's arguments based upon? Reagan says that terrorism and drug trafficking are the leading methods for attacking the system and, therefore, his historic mission is to struggle against them. Therefore, with the excuse of struggling against drugs, new penetration methods are devised in the guise of technical aid."

"This explains the announcement and alert we are making against the actions of the CIA-DEA agents under the guise of assistants against drug trafficking. Recently, the press published the information that Reagan has made secret agreements with the Khomeyni regime. This proves the deceit of his arguments, in which he emerges as the champion of terrorism, of which he is the leading promoter."

The protest adds that "just as Reagan's support of the terrorists who attacked an airplane in Barbados proves, it would be dangerous at this time to conclude Reagan is also linked to the drug trafficking he claims to be fighting against while his circle of friends reaps the profits from the famous Sinatra clan of drug traffickers." [sentence as published]

"The act of provocation against Bucaram falls within the framework of a growing struggle by the Torrijists to stop the process whereby the country would no longer be turned over to the transnationals, and to defend Panama's nonaligned and peaceful policy in the Central American region. This act of provocation was intended to mar the country's international image and, furthermore, through the operational ties between the branches of the state, it was intended to divide the most progressive groups within our government in a maneuver in which the only beneficiary would be imperialism," the Conasol stated.

Meanwhile, the organization warns that "the situation is serious, and the fact that the vehicles of residents in the country are violated to forge proof should alert us so we can prevent the escalation of terrorist actions in which the CIA-DEA agents are masters. A long list of aerial attacks against distinguished politicians proves this point: Torrijos, Roldos, General Hoyos, Paz Zamora, Samora Machel; to these we can add the attacks against vehicles such as the bomb attack on General Prats, and we will have a view of the panorama that these agents are trying to introduce in our country."

The Conasol states that they "reject the provocative actions of the CIA-DEA and demand that the Panamanian Government stay out of this dirty maneuver. Freedom for Bucaram! [no closing quotation mark as published]. The Conasol message ends.

EL SALVADOR

BISHOP ROSA DISCUSSES QUAKE, REBELS IN HOMILY

PA161918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, today criticized the evictions of families of victims of the 10 October earthquake from municipal and private land, and asked the labor unions to work for the creation of new jobs. During the Sunday homily, delivered for the first time at the metropolitan cathedral since the earthquake, the bishop explained that the church is at present concentrating its efforts on the construction of provisional housing for the victims, now estimated to number more than 250,000.

"Now that there is talk of reconstruction, the problems are emerging in full force, such as the evictions, despite official statements that the victims could place their provisional housing where they used to live," he said.

Monsignor Rosa said that some of the victims "have their lives hanging from a thread due to the threat of being buried by damaged walls, while others do not have a place to build a small hut and are threatened and harassed." He added that persons who cooperate with the church in providing aid to the homeless are accused of "urging the victims to occupy land belonging to other people."

The bishop said that 15 Salvadorans died violent deaths 7-13 November, including 3 children who were killed while playing with explosives.

Msgr Rosa revealed -- after wondering about the continuation of the war and the possibility that effects of the earthquake could shorten it -- that Arturo Rivera y Damas, the archbishop of San Salvador, talked with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders in Colombia this week. However, he refrained from giving any details about the talks, stating that silence is necessary to "ensure results."

GUATEMALA

CEREZO DELIVERS MESSAGE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

PA172318 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Speech by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo; broadcast in progress; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] ...We are the kind of people who like to discuss our problems. When we are away from Guatemala, we like to extol the beauty of our country and how well we live in it. Despite difficulties and suffering, we have succeeded in getting what we wanted. We have gotten it perhaps in a not very elegant way and certainly not through violence perhaps in a not very heroic way, although many died in the effort, including many of my companeros of all sectors. However, we achieved what we sought peacefully, and this is most important. In our determination to solve our problems peacefully, we did not sow discord and confrontation, but laid the foundation to construct a country by common consent. This is the country I presently govern.

My dear Guatemala, a country strategically located in Central America, formed magically, because, despite our appearance -- at least of half the Guatemalans, share European characteristics and culture -- we have deep in ourselves a mixture of cultures and races. This gives us a nature of our own. [passage omitted]

What is the role of the president and the government? It is not to substitute for the effort of the private sectors, or to substitute for the people in their organization. The role of the president and the people is only to coordinate the nation's effort. This is what we have been doing. This is why I can assert that we are doing it well. Not that I am doing it; I have not come here to receive praise I do not deserve, but to acknowledge the merit of all the Guatemalan people and all of their institutions. All of us have done our duty. This year we have implemented a process which, because it represents a sacrifice on their part, people may have said would provoke serious social problems and confrontations. We have not experienced them. We asked entrepreneurs whether they could contribute a part of their wealth to defray the social cost of a necessary economic reorganization. They agreed, because it was a temporary measure. They trusted us, and we have made good our word. We visited the trade union members, the organized workers' sectors, and asked them whether they would be willing to give up any salary raises permanently if this raise meant that other sectors of the population would continue to be jobless and starve. They agreed. We proposed to the Army the need to review their role in the Guatemalan society so they could realize it is not up to them to make political decisions because no one person, ideology, institution, or political party, can take the place of the Guatemalan people's sovereignty, who have entrusted President Cerezo and the government with the leadership of the nation's destiny in this historical moment. They also accepted. [applause]

[Words indistinct] sought by Europeans. We share the same destiny. We have the same culture, we share the mixture of races, and the same region in the world. This is why we have begun to speak of three Americas but of only one in the final consideration for a joint destiny. This is why, regarding Belize, we told them we are willing to acknowledge their position. We are willing to seek honorable solutions. We are willing to make joint efforts rather than discuss things that cannot be solved, things which have passed into history unsolved. We do want to give our people peace and good relations. This is what we are going to do. [applause]

Finally, I want to tell you that we have succeeded in achieving some things. I want to say this humbly because I have not accomplished them by myself, and this is most important. Naturally, some figures might be important for you to ponder. As Julio Mateo said very enthusiastically, as a good Guatemalan would: We received the country in a disorderly state. There were many things to do, but we made up our mind to put things in order and move forward step by step. History cannot be transformed with a magic wand. As I told a friend of the U.S. liberal left, I am a good politician, but I am not God. We solve things as God allows us to, step by step, little by little, in common consent with all men. This is what we have been doing.

We found that Guatemalan currency had a four-to-one ratio to U.S. currency. What a pity! The current exchange rate is about 2.60, 2.68. We will make it on a par with the U.S. currency next year. We have succeeded in stopping inflation. We have succeeded in stabilizing the economy. The people have sacrificed themselves, have understood that this is necessary, and all of us are moving the country forward.

A friend of mine in South America asked me: How did you manage to do this? I said: It was not I, but we Guatemalans, who did it. We did it by doing things right, just like that; trying to do things the best we can; trying to do things by common consent. We did it by listening to those who know because, as an old expert politician told me, for a good politician the most important thing is not to be able to speak, but to be able to listen. This is what we are trying to do now. We have done some things, but we will forge ahead not for the satisfaction and pride of Guatemalans alone, but of all the democracies in the world, to show once and for all that democracy is something worth dying for but that it is more important to live in. To show, once and for all, that democracy, if it is rightly exercised and the people and sectors are trusted, can forge ahead and overcome obstacles. Winston Churchill used to say that democracy may not be the best governmental system, but it was the best that he knew. We trust and love democracy. Together with other countries of the world that believe in man, we want to do our duty. We are working for all, basically for our people. But the most important thing is that we are doing it together, all of us Guatemalans. No one has been left behind. No one has failed to do something. No one has failed to participate. This is why we can tell you frankly: We have institutionalized democracy with the help of all, particularly the help of God. We have reorganized economy. Now we will reactivate it to implement some fundamental principles. With the cooperation of all the private sectors, trade unions, Army, and political parties, we will put into operation the secret of the success we enjoyed this year.

First, to convince all Guatemalans: We are not used to facing obstacles that cannot be overcome. We will overcome all obstacles. Second, we will distribute opportunities by common consent by all sectors. I can confirm this. This is a joint decision. We are determined to overcome obstacles. Second [as heard], we share a determination to share and give opportunities to all Guatemalans. Lastly, our awareness of Guatemala's needs is constant. We will share responsibility and sacrifice. At this moment, a national stance for the greatness of the country and a project of all will be an example for all those who want to construct a more human society at the service of all nations of the world. May God bless you all and thanks for this opportunity. [applause]

HERNANDEZ MENDEZ OPPOSES GUERRILLA DIALOGUE

PA170200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemela City, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez Mendez said today he will not sit down to a dialogue with Guatemalan guerrilla members "because certain political steps must be taken."

The URNG, which is comprised of the four insurgent organizations fighting in four fronts in the country's interior, last month proposed to President Vinicio Cerezo the opening of talks aimed at a future dialogue. Cerezo, however, has asserted he will not hold a dialogue with the guerrillas, and he has urged the insurgents "to lay down their weapons" and put an end to their 20 years of struggle to open a round of talks.

In a communique published in the local press last Friday, the URNG reasserted to Cerezo its intention to hold a meeting "to lay the groundwork for a conversation at the highest level."

However, the defense minister feels that "certain political steps must be taken that are absolutely necessary for such an important action for the country's life."

Gen Hernandez Mendez said that, personally, he would not sit down for a dialogue with the guerrillas. He added, however, that "in any event, it is the president of the republic who must always decide, as this is a highly political step."

"We heed what the president says," he said.

For his part, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita has told ACAN-EFE that the URNG "must consider laying down its weapons definitively and must participate in the national political life before engaging in talks with the government." According to Quinonez Amezquita, "the government has not officially received the URNG's request."

HONDURAS

AZCONA, DELEGATION DEPART FOR U.S. MEETING

PA170050 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2101 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo left today for Miami as guest of a meeting on the U.S. aid program for the Caribbean basin. The president will also dedicate a Honduran pavilion where Honduran products will be exhibited and details will be given about the guarantees this Central American country offers foreign investors.

During his stay in Miami, Azcona Hoyo will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and with Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs. His agenda includes work sessions with investors from various parts of the world who will attend the Caribbean basin meeting. [passage omitted]

In addition to several businessmen, the Honduran president's party includes several of his ministers and economic advisers.

According to Lisandro Quezada, press secretary of the presidency, Azcona Hoyo left for Miami shortly before noon and is slated to return to Tegucigalpa on Wednesday.

LOPEZ REYES CAMPAIGNS, OUTLINES 'GROUP' GOALS

PA180401 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] General Walter Lopez Reyes, former chief of the Armed Forces, is in the middle of the political campaign. He has taken advantage of his birthday to celebrate it with a political activity.

In his speech, Lopez Reyes said his political group could enlighten the country. Walter Lopez said corrupt people will not be admitted to his group, but he did not specify the name of his group. [passage omitted]

[Begin Lopez Reyes recording] I believe the group we have integrated in these times of uncertainty could enlighten our country. If we are determined, I believe we can accomplish it. There are sufficient reasons for doing this, because those who live at the expense of the people, those who profit by making a religion out of embezzlement, will not exist in our group.

We have this in mind, going on with our heads held high, feeling proud of being Honduran, poor and ragged, but it does not matter. We have a country to defend. We have men in the Army who know their mission. They only need decent people to direct them. [applause] The government needs people with foresight for this nation. Therefore, on this date, as I am celebrating my birthday, it is one more year, one more year physically, but it is a year of experience, a year that allows me to look back and amend my mistakes as a human being and as a citizen.

I have before me the future of a fatherland that needs to prosper with your help and the people's help, and with those who believe in our political platform we will be capable of transforming our country into what our heroes dreamed about 165 years ago. [applause]

We should not let this opportunity pass. We have freedom, we have the adequate conditions to struggle for those things our family and our children want. [end recording]

CASTILLO SUAZO REVIEWS ARMED FORCES' STRENGTH

PA171942 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Interview with Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo, inspector general of the Armed Forces, by Jose Domingo Flores, place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Flores] It has been stated publicly that our Armed Forces are not prepared for an eventual confrontation with Nicaragua. Is this true, Colonel?

[Castillo] The fact is that the Armed Forces are constantly in training and this [words indistinct]. In regard to the Army's capacity, the Army's mission is to defend national sovereignty and to ensure the country's democratic institutions. I do believe that we would be able to defend our interests.

[Flores] Colonel, lately there have been many confrontations in the Nicaraguan border area which led the president to say he would do everything possible to make the contras leave Honduras. Are the Armed Forces [word indistinct]?

[Castillo] The Armed Forces have the strength [passage indistinct] defend sovereignty, and support order, peace, and security.

[Flores] What does the Honduran Army do on the border?

[Castillo] I reiterate that the Army battalions defend the border, they are on alert, and of course [words indistinct] Sandinists (?have always seen our patrols and they fear clashes.) This is the situation on the border.

[Flores] It is said that [word indistinct] is essential for peace in Central America.

[Castillo] Our goal is to maintain the current situation, especially for the people who live in the area, and so that work can continue as normal in the border areas.

[Flores] You made a (?statement), Colonel, upon receiving the planes donated by the United States.

[Castillo] It was that negotiations have begun but I do not know whether the (?transaction) will be completed or suspended.

[Flores] [question indistinct]

[Castillo] From the point of view of our nationality and the country's defense, it is necessary for the country is maintain the [words indistinct] Air Force.

[Flores] What are your views on the arms buildup taking place in Central America? It is said that it has [word indistinct].

[Castillo] Honduras' position is very clear. Nicaragua has the unconditional aid of the Marxist bloc. It is a publicly known fact on the international level that Nicaragua is the country that [word indistinct] all the Armed Forces in Central America, it has great potential, and therefore, is a threat to us and to all the neighboring countries in the area.

[Flores] How does Honduras (?reat) to a country of Marxist-Leninist ideology?

[Castillo] Marxism is always active. There are times when it conceals himself, then all of a sudden it goes into action. We have the recent case of the subversive groups that gained control of the northern part of Atlantida Department.

[Flores] Have they gained control there despite the presence of the Honduran Army?

[Castillo] So far, there has been no treat (we have not been able to control). The battalions responsible for that area are carrying out movements [words indistinct].

[Flores] Is there division within the Armed Forces?

[Castillo] That has been discussed a great deal. I believe the Armed Forces are united as an institution [words indistinct] misunderstandings.

[Flores] Has the current chief of the Armed Forces, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, been ratified as commander in chief of the Armed Forces?

[Castillo] Until now, there has been no indication of what has happened or will happen within the Armed Forces. At the last meeting we held, we did not discuss this issue. I understand that a decision will be made at an Army Council. So far, there has been no [word indistinct].

[Flores] What is your view of Gen Regalado's actions. Have these programs been normal or [words indistinct].

[Castillo] As an officer of the Armed Forces and a man with military experience, I would say his actions have been beneficial for the institution. He has always been aware of the internal problems, of the troops' problems, and he has cooperated with the current administration headed by President Azcona.

NICARAGUA

SOLORZANO ALLEGES U.S. MANIPULATING GATT

PA150040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday, the Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Orlando Solorzano said all Latin American countries, plus Tanzania, Sweden, Switzerland, Jamaica, India, Canada, and China [as received] backed Nicaragua's claim before the GATT. About 95 GATT member-countries agreed at a forum held in Geneva on 6 November that the United States is acting against GATT principles by maintaining a trade embargo against Nicaragua.

The United States, by resorting to GATT while fleeing from international justice, endangers this organization, according to the foreign trade deputy minister.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Orlando Solorzano said the U.S. Government, defeated at the ICJ [International Court of Justice] and at the United Nations, resorted to the GATT to evade international justice. The United States has become an international criminal, as it tries to manipulate the GATT, which includes 95 countries from Latin America and Europe. The United States has suffered a third defeat at the GATT as Nicaragua had unanimous support, with the exception of one country, Solorzano said.

[Begin Solorzano recording] Our position established clearly that the United States was condemned by the ICJ, and Nicaragua received the support of the UN General Assembly. Then the United States resorted to the GATT in Geneva to try to seek refuge in Article 21 which they are abusively applying. This is the situation: While the United States is defeated at The Hague and in New York at the United Nations, it runs and takes refuge in GATT's Article 21, giving the GATT a serious problem. Now the GATT is in a serious situation because one of its most powerful members is utilizing GATT to flee from international justice.

GATT, with all its rules, is part of the international legal system. Therefore, GATT has to decide first of all if it will allow the United States to abusively resort to Article 21. Clearly, this should not be allowed as it fosters mistrust. A special report says that resorting to Article 21 promotes mistrust. At what time is this distrust being promoted? Precisely when new multilateral trade talks are starting in Uruguay, and the effects are to last 4 years, with the countries having the obligation to strengthen multilateral trade systems. [end recording]

SHULTZ EMPLOYS 'WORN-OUT PHRASES' AT OAS FORUM

PA140447 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In several instances we have said that the U.S. Government likes repeating aggressive patterns. A little more than 20 years ago it was with Cuba; now it is Nicaragua's turn. Nicaragua is a country in which the United States repeats its economic blockade plans, terrorist attacks, threats, and all types of support to mercenary gangs specially trained for war and destabilization actions.

During the recent OAS Permanent Council Meeting, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, with his usual worn-out phrases, called upon the countries to join the efforts against communist subversion backed by USSR, Cuba, and Nicaragua. Shultz completely disregarded the main reason for the OAS meeting: the British determination to extend the Malvinas Islands economic exclusion zone to 200 miles. He also ignored the topic of U.S. official aid to the gangs that attack Nicaragua.

While most Latin American representatives have expressed their rejection of the arbitrary British decision and warned of the imminent danger of war in Central America, Shultz used the rostrum to reiterate the accusations and threats against the Sandinist people's revolution. Among the things the U.S. secretary of state forgot is the fact that many things have changed in the hemisphere in the past 20 years. The U.S. secretary of state may have believed he was speaking before the same forum comprising his colleagues during the 1960's or before the organization whose directors did not lift a finger when the British Navy attacked the Malvinas in 1982. [sentence as heard] For a long time, Latin American countries have not merely demanded change, but freedom to choose as well. The U.S. secretary of state, who represents his government so well, has had more than enough time to learn the lesson. However, there are lessons that, even with contra blood, remain unlearned. The days when Latin American governments, fearful of reprisals, support unilateral and warlike U.S. decisions are over. In this decade, so full of nuclear dangers, in which one country's aggression could set a whole continent on fire, when the countries that yearn for peace and are concerned about their unstable development only wish to flee threats of war, these countries do not believe in the old ghosts of communist subversion.

Shultz tries to minimize the South Atlantic conflict and ignores the war his government pays for in Central America and Latin America's repudiation toward the United States' warmongering policy. It would be very wise if he remembered that the years do not go by in vain; even though the U.S. Governments repeat their schemes, the remaining countries and their leaders no longer believe in them.

C.A. NATIONS INVOLVED IN U.S. 'MERCENARY PLAN'

PA150240 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] It has been said more than once that Ronald Reagan's government considers the elimination of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process a vital problem and disregards legal norms, diplomatic agreements, and the international community's clamor to attain its goal.

The Yankee tactics include involving the neighboring Central American countries in the attack against Nicaragua; its measures concerning Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica have been productive. This line of action brings about two alleged benefits: to have bases close to Nicaragua, from which the mercenary actions are carried out and a direct aggression is sponsored; and to have pawns which boycott any negotiation process aimed at peacefully solving the conflict.

It is well known that there are important counterrevolutionary bases in Honduras from which the mercenaries attack Nicaraguan territory. Also, air supplies to the Somozist groups are organized, particularly in the sectors of El Aguacate and Toncontin. El Salvador is also involved in support to the mercenaries. The Ilopango Air Base serves as a starting point for cargo airplanes like the one shot down some weeks ago over Nicaragua, resulting in the capture by Sandinist soldiers of one of its crew members, Eugene Hasenfus.

Recent reports indicate that former Somozist guards are being trained in Guatemala, with the support of right-wing groups, and there is weapons traffic for those bands. According to Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports, more than 4,000 U.S. soldiers are currently gathered at the northern border of Nicaragua. Meanwhile, some 1,000 U.S. soldiers are currently stationed in Costa Rica. Likewise, U.S. espionage systems are tracking Nicaragua's geographic limits from airplanes and boats. Yankee aircraft sent on espionage and reconnaissance missions have violated the airspace of Sandino's homeland 169 times so far this year.

The intensive military activities support the unsuccessful actions of the counterrevolutionaries, who already have been strategically defeated. In the diplomatic sector, the Contadora and Support Groups' efforts have been openly boycotted by Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador, which refuse to participate in any talks including those with Nicaraguan authorities' participation. This means that the assassin's accomplices are trying to smother the victim's just demands. However, on this occasion, the country being attacked has a high morale, and is not only capable of countering any mercenary plan, but also of bogging down the highest imperialist power's forces in a war the imperialists have already lost.

UN ENVOY: U.S. 'DESTROYING' C.A. PEACE EFFORT

FL172338 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2148 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] At the UN General Assembly meeting today, Cuba denounced U.S. interventionist policy in Central America, which is aimed at avoiding peaceful solutions to the regional conflict.

Oscar Oramas Oliva, Cuba's permanent delegate [to the United Nations], said the peoples in that area have had to confront hostility, pressure, and U.S. intervention everytime they decide to determine their own destiny. Upon rejecting U.S. declarations that Central American instability is the result of an alleged East-West confrontation, Oramas Oliva said this is not the result of political nearsightedness, but of a profound bad faith.

In Cuba's opinion, he said, the United States is deliberately destroying peace efforts aimed at reaching a negotiated political agreement in the Central American crisis.

U.S. 'CAUTIOUSNESS' OVER FALKLANDS WORRIES UK

PA151803 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Report from London by Francisco Corteza]

[Text] Washington and members of the EEC have reacted cautiously to Great Britain's statement on the Malvinas Islands in the South Atlantic. Today, the media in London talk about Washington's so-called excessive cautiousness in view of the need for the support of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet for her action. [sentence as heard] This action has been termed as a dangerous source of tension in the South Atlantic.

Very few specialists doubt that in due time the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan will provide -- just as it did in 1982 during the British-Argentine conflict -- Great Britain with political and military support. Although the United States' cautiousness regarding Great Britain's exclusionary fishing zone around the Malvinas is regarded by some as transitory, local analysts believe that the unhappiness about this action may be of a more genuine and ongoing nature. The fact that EEC member-states have so far abstained from closing ranks with Great Britain is a true concern for the British cabinet.

No expert has ruled out the possiblity that serious naval incidents could occur in the Malvinas region and involve Argentine and British ships as well as ships of other nationalities fishing in the area.

U.S. TROOPS LEAVE BOLIVIA FOR BASES IN PANAMA

PA171836 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The U.S. troops that have been in Bolivia since June departed for their bases in Panama on Saturday. The presence of the troops, whose alleged objective was to fight drug trafficking, caused a wave of protests in the Andean country. The contingent that traveled to Panama was the last half of the troops whose inefficiency was proven in the Huanchaca case in which a biologist and his two assistants were murdered by a group of drug traffickers who later fled the country.

Numerous political and social sectors have claimed that the true objective of the U.S. presence in Bolivia was to install permanent military bases that would allow the United States to intervene in neighboring countries.

'INTENSE' DEBATE ON NICARAGUAN CONSTITUTION

PA150334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Report By Luis Cabrera]

[Text] The reelection of the president of the Republic and the corresponding period has caused intense debates in the [Nicaraguan] National Assembly. Article 147 establishes the term a president will be in power in the Republic of Nicaragua.

Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas, from the Democratic Conservative Party [PCDN] presented a motion where he states that there cannot be a reelection and that the term must be 4 years.

Several other parties supported this proposal, specifically other conservative parties, the Independent Liberal Party, and the Socialist Party. However, the Sandinists responded by proposing -- according to the law, and according to notable constituents -- that the principle of reelection cannot be questioned. Carlos Nunez Tellez, Commander of the Revolution and president of the National Assembly, quoting the Mexican constituent Felipe Tana Ramirez, said that not to have a reelection would be antidemocratic.

Carlos Nunez added that the thesis seeks to discuss using the democratic right in Nicaragua. It is not a matter of deciding whether or not a president will continue in power, but rather that the people have to make use of the right to democracy. The people cannot be deprived of their legitimate right to choose whomever they want for president and whomever they believe has correctly fulfilled his duties.

The debates at the National Assembly have been heated, and a democratic atmosphere exists among the representatives from the parties attending. More than 50 [words indistinct] participated in these debates in which 147 articles of the Constitution have been discussed. The Constitution originally had 198 articles.

HELICOPTER DOWNED IN 1984 LINKED TO CONTRAS

PA142106 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The 10500-B helicopter, that was downed over Nicaraguan territory in 1984 when it was carrying supplies to the counterrevolution, had the subsequent mission of rescuing the four men from Venezuela who were involved in the attack on a Cuban plane near the coast of Barbados. The disclosure was made by a Venezuelan-Spanish journalist Rafael del Naranjo to PRENSA LATINA. Del Naranjo said that the helicopter was under the orders of U.S. Colonel Robert Brown, whom he linked to current Vice President George Bush.

Del Naranjo also said that the Somozist guardsman who was flying the helicopter was to have taken Orlando Bosh, Luis Posada Carriles, (Fernando Icardy), and Freddy Lugo -- in that order -- out of Venezuelan territory when the four terrorists were still together in the La Planta Prison in Caracas. Del Naranjo said that the arrest of U.S. military adviser Eugene Hasenfus [as heard] endangered the so-called (La Posca 10) operation, a logistic support connection to the Somozist mercenaries at the Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador.

GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS PROPOSE TALKS TO END WAR

PA172130 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] During the last days of October, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity once again proposed to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo that holding talks was the only solution to promote democracy and end the fighting. In June the Guatemalan guerrillas proposed a similar dialogue, which never took place because the government was not really interested in sitting down at the negotiating table.

For President Cerezo the decision to talk to the guerrillas is not an easy one, especially due to the strong pressures from the Army, but unfortunately the president is the official in charge of publicly responding to the guerrillas.

During the first days of November, Vinicio Cerezo said he would not be willing to talk to the rebels if they did not lay down their weapons and join what he called the democratic process. This reply sounds very much like the one he gave back in June. It all seems to indicate that, regarding this issue, nothing has changed.

Meanwhile international news agencies report on the matter without analyzing the issue in depth. One of the main guerrilla requests is that the government solve the main problems of the Guatemalan people. It would not be fair to say that the situation in Guatemala has improved since President Cerezo was sworn in. Quite the contrary; economic conditions have gotten worse, unemployment is increasing, inflation has risen, and basic goods are scarce. There has been no improvement in the human rights area either, which the guerrillas consider a fundamental aspect for dialogue with the authorities. The Mutual Support Group has continued to report on hundreds of missing people and has said that the government has not yet responded to this issue. There are almost as many missing people as killings to the extent that the victims' relatives have said that during Cerezo's first 10 months in power, 438 persons have been violently murdered and 128 persons have been reported missing.

If the Guatemalan president decided to take the first steps toward dialogue with the guerrillas, as he said during his recent tour to Europe, he would have stopped counterinsurgent raids against guerrilla areas and would have adopted specific measures to end killings and kidnappings. However [words indistinct] recent aid to the Central American country from FRG, which could result in more repression. It is evident that Vinicio Cerezo's [word indistinct] in Europe is very different from the policy followed in his country.

DUARTE REGIME USES QUAKE AID AGAINST GUERRILLAS

PA151434 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature with Seida Gutierrez and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The earthquake that struck the Salvadoran capital on 10 October causing a dramatic situation has become a veritable x-ray exposing the unjust conditions in which most of the people of that Central American nation live. This is precisely the topic discussed by journalist Orlando Oramas Leon in an article published by the official paper of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

We will refer to this article in today's program. The mentioned article is entitled: El Salvador, the Need To Attain Peace, and Pretexts To Wage a War. The article analyzes the contemptible attitude adopted by Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime and the rich people in El Salvador following the catastrophe that hit the country.

Oramas underscores that the residences in exclusive neighborhoods sustained little or no damage, and that the rich owners had an abundant amount of water in their swimming pools at a time when the supply of vital liquid was interrupted. Quite the contrary was the case in the outskirts, where the huts of clay and galvanized iron collapsed and the people were buried alive by the land and mud slides.

The earthquake caused more than 1,000 deaths, 10,000 injured, and affected some 250,000 others. The latter joined the 500,000 people who are unemployed and homeless as a result of the war. The GRANMA article points out that, given the painful statistics, if anyone benefited from disaster, it was Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Orlando Oramas continues by saying that 6 days before the earthquake, some 50,000 people were called by the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS] to march in the capital in rejection of the economic measures decreed by the government. These measures included additional taxes to finance the war and the enforcement of a draft. The package of measures was even rejected by opposition right-wing business and political sectors, which predicted difficult times for the Christian Democratic government.

Following the earthquake, Duarte turned over to the private sector the collection and distribution of a great part of the international aid for the victims, some of whom have yet to receive this aid. Everything seems to indicate that Duarte managed to form a pact with the traditional sectors of economic power, which will participate in the capital's reconstruction process and also reap juicy profits.

Leaders of the UNTS assert that the earthquake had a different significance for the U.S. and Salvadoran Governments, because it represents a magnificent opportunity to collect thousands of tons in food, medicines, and construction materials to supply the Armed Forces for several years, and thus continue the war against the rebels.

The GRANMA article reveals that the regime is channeling the international aid to support the so-called United To Rebuild Plan, which was prepared by the United States and is being carried out by the Army in an attempt to isolate the guerrillas from their social bases. The UNTS has demanded that the government renew the dialogue with the guerrillas. The demands coincide with the rebels' proposal to immediately establish negotiations with the regime and a plan to deal with the needs of the thousand of earthquake and war victims.

Referring to the FMLN, journalist Orlando Oramas states that the rebel organization has warned about the need to create an atmosphere of peace to be able to begin the real reconstruction of the country. However, the offer was rejected by the regime in another clear sign that the United States is stubbornly trying to achieve a military victory in the Central American nation, where it has invested more than $2 billion during the last 7 years.

The article published by the Central Committee's paper concluded by saying that while the guerrillas and broad popular sectors agree that the natural disaster and its aftermath are reason enough to seek peace, Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime is using the earthquake as a pretext to request and obtain new funds to finance the war.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL150300 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] A group of Dominican Republic professionals has just arrived to the Jose Marti International Airport. They will participate in the events marking Maximo Gomez' 150th birthday. Lazaro Mora, director of the Latin American Department of the Foreign Ministry and other officials welcomed them at the airport terminal.

The delegation from the land of the Generalissimo is composed of university professor and Gomez biographer Dr Emilio Cordero, National History and Geography Museum director Jose C. Seco, painter Silvano Lora, and reporters Minerva (Isaa) and Moises Blanco.

Tomorrow, a delegation of tourists composed of some 100 Dominicans will arrive in Havana. They will also pay tribute to the patriot and internationalist General in Chief Maximo Gomez.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR MEETING

FL172257 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Soviet Culture Minister Vasiliy Georgiyevich Zakharov has arrived in Cuba to participate in the third session of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Culture. Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member, welcomed the visitor and his delegation. [passage omitted]

RISQUET MEETS WITH SWAPO SECRETARY GENERAL

FL180231 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has met with SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] Secretary General Toivo Ja Toivo, who is in our country en route to Argentina. The SWAPO secretary general arrived from Nicaragua where he attended the festivitites marking the founding of the FSLN.

During the meeting, they exchanged opinions on the development of the SWAPO struggle against the South African racist Army, which illegally occupies Nambia. They also discussed the region's political situation. Risquet reiterated to the African leader the support given by the Cuban people, Party, and government to SWAPO in their just struggle.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADER SIGNS AGREEMENT

FL141717 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has received R.L. Bhatia, general secretary of the Indian National Congress, who is visiting Cuba at the official invitation of the Central Committee.

Bhatia expressed interest in the structure and functioning of the local organs of the Cuban Government and the National Assembly as well as the work of delegates in electoral districts.

Bhatia also met with Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo. During the conversations, which were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on the positive results of the eight [Nonaligned Countries] Summit. The two leaders signed a cooperation protocol on behalf of the Indian National Congress and the Communist Party of Cuba to promote and develop the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

CASTRO EXPRESSES 'SOLIDARITY' WITH PRK

BK180740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Republic of Cuba, recently sent a message to Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, thanking him for his message on the occasion of the Eighth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The message stressed: I thank you for the invaluable and timely information you provided me on the situation in the fraternal PRK and on the stand of the Cambodian party and government regarding the settlement of unresolved issues, including the question of Cambodia's legitimate representation in various international organizations and forums. I would like to affirm to you that the leadership of the Cuban party and government fully agrees with the contents of your message. Once again, permit me to assure you of our country's firm and resolute solidarity with the PRK and with your efforts and efforts of the comrades under your leadership to consolidate the revolutionary administration and improve the economy and the living conditions of the fraternal Cambodian people.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES ELECT RESPECTIVE CHAIRMEN

FL171743 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The 14 provincial assemblies of the People's Government were held yesterday with the participation of 1,388 delegates, elected on 9 November in the 169 municipal assemblies existing in the country.

In Havana City, Havana, Matanzas, and Ciego de Avila there were substitutions, and Pedro Chavez, Orlando Gordillo, Victor Fernandez, Justo Martin Rios were elected respectively. The remaining provinces ratified the current presidents of the executive committees for the fifth period of mandate of the People's Governments' high bodies ending in mid 1989.

On 27 November, the municipal assemblies will meet to elect delegates to the National Assembly of the People's Government for a 5-year period.

BARBADOS

BARROW ANNOUNCES HALT TO DEFENSE FORCE EXPANSION

FL122340 Bridgetown CANA in English 1410 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 12, CANA -- Prime Minister Errol Barrow has halted expansion of the Barbados Defense Force (BDF). Barrow, who is also minister of defence, advised prospective applicants not to apply, because he had no intention of recruiting any additional soldiers.

Barrow, who was speaking in parliament, further stated he would not be replenishing the Army and furthermore, intended to curb defence expenditure gradually. However, he assured the House of Assembly there would be no wholesale cuts in the BDF since Government had no desire to worsen the unemployment situation.

GRENADA

CUBAN-TRAINED DOCTORS TO GET 'SPECIAL' EXAMS

FL151545 Bridgetown CANA in English 2122 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 14, CANA -- Claiming that Jamaica's experience with Cuban-trained doctors has not been so happy, THE GLEANER newspaper today supported a decision by the Grenada Government to set special examinations for nationals who took medical degrees in Havana and now want to work at home.

We say to the Grenadians who took their medical degrees in Cuba that if they are indeed well-qualified, they have nothing to fear from an examination conducted by the objective UWI (University of the West Indies) and the Grenada Medical Council. Or is it they have something to fear? The paper asked in an editorial.

Grenadians who studied medicine in Cuba on scholarships received during the former Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), recently complained government was insisting they take the special exam in order to be registered. THE GLEANER said it was surprised at the group's reaction.

The system of medical training in non-Commonwealth countries, such as Cuba, was so different that it was reasonable for medical councils in the Caribbean to satisfy themselves that graduates were qualified to practise without further internship, the paper said.

Jamaica's experience with Cuban-trained doctors has not been so happy -- so the attitude of the Grenadian medical authorities is easy to understand and is reasonable, THE GLEANER added. During the 1970s, several Cuban doctors came to Jamaica to work under a technical assistance programme between Kingston and Havana, during the Michael Manley regime.

However, like most Cuban programmes during the period, the doctors came in for opposition criticism, but they continued to operate here for up to a year after Manley lost elections in 1980 and until Prime Minister Edward Seaga broke diplomatic relations in 1981. Although the Jamaican Government said technical agreements were not affected by the break in relations, Havana recalled the doctors.

Medical sources here say that several Jamaicans trained in medicine in Cuba in the 1970s currently practise here, but it could not be ascertained whether they had to sit special exams.

HAITI

GENERAL STRIKE OPENS; PORT-AU-PRINCE 'PARALYZED'

PA171636 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Nov 17 (AFP) -- The Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince was paralyzed Monday by a total lack of public transport at the start of an anti-government general strike that was widely supported throughout the island.

There was also a resumption of anti-government demonstrations in Gonaives, Haiti's fourth-largest town, where barricades of old tires were erected, then set on fire. The general strike has been called by the Liaison Committee of Democratic Forces, grouping more than (?50) political parties and smaller political bodies. An announcement issued Monday by the committee said the strike would be for "a limited duration."

The announcement did not specify how long that would be, but a committee spokesman said the strike would end Tuesday. The strike had been called, the announcement said, "to force the departure of the national council of government and ensure the emergence of a democratic alternative at the head of the state." It also appealed to the people to refrain from violence.

Meanwhile, a parallel two-day strike called by the public transport workers' unions also began. The unions were protesting the fact that the military-dominated regime has announced neither the opening of the trial of a soldier accused of killing a bus driver in the provinces last month nor whether the state is taking care of the dead man's family.

BRUNSWIJK GANG ATTACKS ALBINA FROM FRENCH GUIANA

FL172240 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Last weekend a group of 100 persons arrived in Paramaribo from Albina from where they were evacuated by a vessel of the Suriname shipping company for security reasons.

The clashes between the National Army have meanwhile resumed. A French patrol boat had to intervene last weekend when members of the [Brunswijk] Gang opened fire on Albina from the French side of the Marowijne River. The Surinamese marines could not return fire since it would be firing at French territory.

However, the shooting by the Brunswijk Gang stopped when the French patrol boat intervened. Meanwhile a group of 20 Amerindians from Pikienkondre also arrived in Paramaribo having traveled in the ocean by canoe. They also left their village near Albina because of the shooting.

SUSPECTS IMPLICATE GANG IN INSURGENCY PLAN

FL172155 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Last week the military police arrested a number of persons in connection with plans aimed at overthrowing the Government of Suriname. These persons were earlier connected with the 1982 Rambocus coup attempt.

From the testimonies, the military have gathered that some of these people are preparing their actions in cooperation with the Brunswijk Gang.